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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 220 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

NB Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430
11th "	Kalyan†	8987
18th "	Plassy Del Aterik	7346
25th "	Narkunda	16118
27th "	Mandala†	Calls Port Said and Plymouth only.
2nd Oct.	Delta	8089
9th "	Morea	10890
16th "	Khiva*	8947
23rd "	Karmala	8983
30th "	Naldera	15825
6th Nov.	Syria	6660

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
†B. I. Company's Fares.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Date About.	Steamer.	
3rd Sept.	Naldera	Calls at Colombo, Freemantle, Melbourne & Syd.
25th "	Dunera	Calls at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Sept.	Bamora	Karachi & P Gulf 10 am.
3rd "	Chakla	Karachi direct 11 a.m.
9th "	Arratoon Apcar	East and South Africa, Via Prebunder.
9th "	Barjora	Karachi & P. Gulf.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be enquired with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departur
†Rangoon Maru	Y. Nakajima	5050	16th Sept.	21st Sept.
Yoshin Maru	C. Hideshima	4221	17th Sept.	28th Sept.

†Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Lemon Maru	J. Shinozaki.	23rd Sept.	27th Sept.
Siam Maru	D. Imaizumi	23rd Sept.	30th Sept
Indus Maru	R. Yano	1st Oct.	10th Oct.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re. 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY: 2

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
83-89, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL...Rs. 12,00,0",000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Rs. 7,50,75,150/
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Rs. 1,51,19,231/4
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000/
BRANCHES: London, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazaar, 20 Apollo Street, Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Hathras.
Cawnpore—Chandausi.
London Office—9, Bhishops gate. Cornhill London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/- interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 3 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	66,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANT BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.—Apollo Street, Fort, BRANCH: Mumbadevi, Bombay.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED CAPITAL	10,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,402

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. Mr. GUCULDAS KAHANDAS PAREKH, Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. MAHOMED HAJEEBOY. (Messrs. Hajiboy Lalji and Co.).
GOPALDAS TRICUMJI JIVANDAS, Esq., (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas).
B. K. GHOSE Esq.
LALJI GOVINDJI, Esq., (Messrs. Bhuson das Govindji and Co.).
NARANJI DAMODAR, Esq.. (Messrs. Pramchand Chhaganlal.
KRISHNADAS [illegible]VERDHANDAS MADIWALA, Esq., Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. [illegible] on Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,60,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS:—Interest allowed ½ per cent. per [illegible] on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve [illegible] Rates for short term deposits [illegible] ertained from that Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS and OVER DRAFTS given [illegible] securities.
LOCAL DEBENTURES [illegible] collected free of charge.
Copies of rules [illegible]ined from the Bank on applic[illegible]
KRISHN[illegible]ANDAS [illegible]IWALA, [illegible] Director

BANKING.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE—Bank Street.
SUB-BRANCHES:
BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhur Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the followin terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one yea from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor o survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND...	£1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$23,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9 Gracechurch Street E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 43 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiolio
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. pe annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varyin periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANG business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,65,017-8-2
Reserve Fund	15,69,858 4 5

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounte
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approve customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of busines apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£788,242
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
A. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital:	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital:	Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls:	Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds.....	Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowe at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 44,000,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinanfu, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum o daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interes is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for on year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audi according to Indian Companies Act
Perfect Economy in management. Th supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
SAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SUIT CASES AND TRUNKS
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WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD.
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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN Co., *Managing Agents*
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Insure under An Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, *Resident Manager, Calcutta.*
G. N. B. Vaz, *Branch Secretary*
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the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
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GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
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THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	31,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	26,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready ascertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal,
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to Compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
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The Secretary 309, Bow Bazar Street Calcutta.	*or* The Chief Agents D. SEN & Co. 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,33,033
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	35,00,000
Annual income exceeds ..	Rs.	15,50,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane
CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
123, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Seorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO[illegible]
ANCE
CA[illegible]
Second quinque[illegible]
a bonus of [illegible] per
for each complet[illegible]
Ordinary Assur[illegible]
special Reserve
Premium Reser[illegible]
"The only [illegible]
sound democra[illegible]
Prospectus a[illegible]
sent on applic[illegible]
Branch or Ch[illegible]

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar. P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

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ANY WORKMEN as well clerks and thos who are desirous to proceed overseas apply personally ABDULGAFFAR KHAN, 2nd Peerkhan Street, Newnagpada, Bombay. 4822

WANTED—A MONOTYPE CASTOR and an OPERATOR. Good pay with future prospects. Apply Box No. 400, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—SPECIAL AGENTS for Bombay for our G. H. Tea and Coal. Our representative will interview applicants there. Apply sharp giving references to Box No. 1079, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4775

WANTED—An experienced LEDGER CLERK in a local Bank. Apply stating qualifications and references to Box No. 1090, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4817

WANTED—Two English COMPOSITORS for Mombassa Press. Apply—VARMA and CO., 7, DeSouza Street Chakla Cross Lane. 4848

TEMPORARY CLERKS WANTED, must be good writers and smart at figures. Apply in person ARMY & NAVY STORES. 4838

WANTED—A CAPITALIST for a very lucrative concern of manufacturing Mangalore pattern roofing tiles of highest quality somewhere in Ratnagiri Distriot everything is ready. G. J. JOSHI, Ratnagiri. 4812

WANTED—A competent HEAD HALL PORTER for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1088, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4804

WANTED for infant Hindu; Young healty NURSE or AYAH, Practical for Bombay and Up-Country for high class Hindu family good prospects. Apply Box No. 1084, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4797

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MANAGER for our Spinning and Weaving Mills at Delisle Road, Bombay. Apply sharp stating terms to GULABCHAND DEVCHAND & CO., 39-41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 4738

WANTED—A competent HEAD DAY BOOK CLERK for a First Class Hotel in Bombay. Only those having previous experience should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1093, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4834

WANTED—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, well up in English and Gujrati for a Medical Hall. Apply to:—S. FAZUL AHMED, New Nagpada, Temkar Street, Khalib Barester's Chawl. 4825

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A competent ARCHITECT and CIVIL ENGINEER conversant with Bombay practice to take charge of extension works in Bombay. Apply stating qualifications experience and terms to Box No. 1095, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4842

WANTED—An ASSISTANT SURGEON (Female) for the Maternity Ward at Burhampur. She should be experienced in Maternity and Gynaecological Surgical work. Free quarters and Private practice if not interfering with Hospital work allowed. Apply stating terms to Civil Surgeon Khandwa C. P. with testimonials. 4826

WANTED—A GRADUATE from the 1st October, 1920, strong in English and Mathamatics for the High School Classes. Preference will be given to one who can teach History also. Pay Rs. 80 with good prospects. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, Anjuman High School, Nagpur. (C. P.). 4831

WANTED.—A SUPERINTENDENT and SECRETARY for the Agri-Horticultural Society of Burma, Rangoon, with Botanical experience and a knowledge of accounts work, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, with a residence, free of rent and taxes, and 3½ per cent. commission on monthly sale of flowers, plants seeds and orchids. Apply to SECRETARY of above Society, Rangoon, Burma, with copies of testimonials, stating age, qualifications and experienced. The selected candidate will be on probation for six months before being made permanent under agreement. 4557

FOR SALE.

SCRAP TYRES and TUBES FOR SALE at the Indian Motor Taxi-Cab Co., Ld., 33, Rowland Road, Calcutta. Send your offer. 4742

FOR SALE.—A VIS-A-VIS by Laurie and Masuer and a chestnut Arab Horse 14-2 and 4½ years both in excellent condition. Apply S. F. BILIMORIA, No. 3, Hughes Road. 4839

[illegible]g country. Metal-[illegible]r, 4-cylinder, 10 x [illegible]pletely overhauled. [illegible]r. Apply Box No. [illegible] Chronicle." 4776

[illegible]g and rooms [illegible]rn Building JETHMAL [illegible], 1-2-3, on 4679

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

A BRANCH of the INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE (established 1906) is OPENED in Mahratta High School Premises, on Sandhurst Road, opposite Gandharva Maha Vidhalaya, where classes in Book-Keeping and other Commercial subjects are solely conducted by the PRINCIPAL A. J. MUKATI, F.L.A.A., from 7-30 to 9-30 a.m. (S. T.) Enrollment daily. 4670

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 15th and 16th instant, those days being Public Holidays (Khordadsal, Ganesh Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain)), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 7th September, 1920. 4749

THE HATIM MILLS, LTD., SURAT.

WASTE FOR SALE.

BONDA WASTE and ROVING ENDS ar for Sale. See personally.

R. M. HATIMBHOY & CO.,
Agents.

Surat, Sept. 11, 1920.

WANTED.

ONE efficient temporary SUB-OVERSEER on pay Rs. Rs. 100 per mensem. Apply to:—

THE ASSISTANT COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEER,
Marine Lines, Bombay. 4832

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 3648 for 20 shares of he SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED in the name of Chunilal Motilal Dalal has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buidings Fort. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

MESSRS. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents.

4846

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

PASSENGER TRAIN SERVICE BETWEEN DELHI MAIN AND MUTTRA JUNCTION.

ON and from MONDAY, the 20th September, 1920, an additional Up and Down Passenger train stopping at all stations will run to the following timings:—

DOWN.

Muttra Jn.	Dep.	7-0
Delhi Main	Arr.	11-14

UP.

Delhi Main	Dep.	18-20
Muttra Jn.	Arr.	22-35

For detailed timings see Poster Notices exhibited at stations.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 9th September, 1920. 4796

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the work of construction of a surface drainage system for the town of Kramdwa C. P. and should be submitted in sealed covers by the 1st October, 1920, to the Executive Engineer, Hoshangabad.

2. Earnest money to the amount of Rs. 500 in currency notes must accompany each tender failing which it will not be considered.

3. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 2,68,043 and the work is being financed by Government and Municipality by yearly grants of Rs. 40,000 a year for 1st six years and Rs. 30,000 in the seventh year which will be the limit of permissible expenditure in any year.

4. The tenders may be at estimated rates or at a percentage below or above estimated rates.

The final acceptance of the tender will rest with the Chief Engineer Building and Roads Branch C. P. P. W. D.

5. The plans and estimates and specifications of the work may be seen at the office of the Sub-Divisional officer water works Sub-Division Khandwa G. I. P. Railway Copies cannot be supplied.

G. A. PHEAR,
Executive Engineer,
Hoshangabad Division.

Dated Hoshangabad,
The 11th September, 20. 4835

AUCTION SALE NOTICE OF "THE DARRAGH SPINNING MILL", QUILON.

"DARRAGH SPINNING MILL", excellently situated at Quilon, with over 20,000 spindles, engine, boilers, and other machinery, buildings, stores, and site measuring nearly 15 acres, will be sold by the undersigned in Public Auction in the District Court premises, Tinnevelly. Auction commencing at 12 noon, on the 4th day of October, 1920, under the orders of the Tinnevelly District Court and subject to the confirmation of the District Judge, Tinnevelly. Upset price is 7,01,000 rupees, being first bid offered by Mr. Ranchoddlal Amratlal, Ahmedabad. Purchaser should deposit on conclusion of bid 25 per cent. of sale amount and balance in two weeks; otherwise he will forfeit deposit, and will be liable to losses, if any, on resale. Cheques on Banks will be accepted on verification. Intending bidders are invited to come and inspect the mill. Further particulars can be had of the undersigned.

THE OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR,
of the South Indian Mills Company, Limited,
Tinnevelly.

Tinnevelly Bridge,
3rd September, 1920. 4785

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE WARNED not to deal with five shares numbered 8493, 9321, 8675, 3116 and 766 of the Crescent Mills Co., Ltd., on the name of S. C. Clubwalla which are LOST or MISPLACED.

S. C. CLUBWALLA,
50, Churchgate St., Fort.

4837

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAHOMED HOOSEIN ALLI SAHEB MORAK, a minor by his guardian SHARIFABIBI, wife of Bahawoodin Esmail Parkar has contracted to sell to our client VALLI MAHOMED NIYAMTULLA, the undermentioned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease lieu or otherwise howsoever are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135 Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and Void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land or ground together with the messuage and tenemen s erected thereon situate at Underia Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and admeasuring about 69 1/9 square yards or thereabouts and which is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1335, New No. 8515, Old Survey No. 2485 and New Survey No. 3955 and by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay under E Ward No. 293 and Street Nos. 192-131 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the East by the property of Hisamuddin Sonday North by the Sweeper's passage, on the South by the property of Rahimudin Patel, on the West by the Underia Street.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1920.

TYABJI DAYABHAI & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

4843

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT BOMBAY.

S. C. C. Suit No. 28310 of 1916.

NANDRAMDAS DWARKADAS, 2 HASANAND PARASHRAM, trading as Nandramdas Dwarkadas ...Plaintiffs.

versus

RATANBAI, widow of Ebrahimji Sullemanji; 2. RUKHANBAI, widow of Adamally Dawoodbhai, legal heirs and representatives of the deceased Adamally Dawoodbhai and 3 Karmalli Mahomed. ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of all the right title and interest of the deceased Adamally Dawoodbhai in the lands and premises in the hands and possession of the 1st defendant Ratanbai, widow of Ebrahimji Sullemanji and described in the Sheriff's Proclamation dated the 2nd day of August, 1920, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle," of the 5th August, 1920, and in the "Dnyan Prakash" and "Jame Jamshed" of the 7th and 8th instant, respectively, will be proceeded with on the premises at Doctor Street without the Fort on TUESDAY, the 14th day of September 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

For particulars vide the said Sheriff's Proclamation.

Dated this 13th day of Septembtr, 1920.

PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

4845

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD & READYMONEY.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

41, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, ETC.

Messrs. RICHARDS AND READYMONEY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room 41, Esplanade Road, next to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Solicitors on account and risk of defaulting purchasers Mr. Pokarmal Parmaswardas carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, Diamond Rings, Pearls, Jewellery, Bracelets, Necklaces, Bangles, and silver ware, etc. Goods on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent will required at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of very valuable jewellery, silverware, etc.

Messrs. RICHARD & READYMONEY, will sell by Public Auction to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 41, Esplanade Road, on account and risks of defaulting purchasers Messrs. Pessumal Permashwerdas, carrying on business at 329, Kalabadevi Road, a lot of jewelleries, silverwares, will be sold by public auction.

Property on view.

RICHARD & READYMONY,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Sept., 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.

No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay
Tel. No. 821.

AUCTION SALE of a very valuable and artistic household furniture, by well-known makers French safe, Electric fans, file-cabinets, Roll top tables, English bath tubs Electro-Plated Ware, Silverwares, Crockery, Rich Venetian-Glasswares.

Under instructions from J. Bromley, Esqr., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), at Raffiya Mansil Woodhouse Road the following consisting of rich drawing-room suites, cabinets, teak and Blackwood arm chairs, easy chair, washing tables, plain almyrahs mirror doors almyrahs, wardrobes, single and double beds very rich and old choicest Chinese vases, jars, electroplated wares, rich Venetian glass wares, silver wares, Terracotta figures in Domes, Roll top table, Safe on stand Cheval glass, clocks, French make safe, File, cabinet, English bath tub, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF A FIRST CLASS TAXI MOTOR CAR NO. 1852.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO TAXI DRIVERS.

Under the instructions of Messrs. Jaja Ruttna and Co. and on account and risk of the mortgagor Narayen Keshow Karekar Urpa Survey, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. at 3 p.m. at the garage of the Solakoti Building, Corner Grant Road, the following Motor Car:—

One Standard Motor Car, 15 h.p. No. 1852, 4 seats, engine No. 2286 in good condition with the first class taxi plying on No. 1852 permit.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

Under instructions from Mr. Kubalaya Raj, and pursuant to the directions contained in the consent decree dated the 9th day of April, 1920, and made by the Bombay High Court in Suit No. 1797 of 1918, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, will, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of September, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), put up for sale at the premises the undermentioned immeveable property situate at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

LOT A.—All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) together with a bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the south side of Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,500 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Lallubhai Nathuchand Chawalla, on or towards the West by the plots being Lots B and C hereinafter described, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

LOT B.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) situate on the South side of the said Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,940 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described on or towards the West by the Doongersey Road, on or towards the North by the said Harkness Road and on or towards the South by the plot being Lot C hereinafter described.

LOT C.—All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax Tenure (since redeemed from the payment of Pension and Tax) with the out-house standing thereon, lying and being on the Eastern side of Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,660 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the East by the plot being Lot A hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the said Doongersey Road and on or towards the North by the plot being Lot B hereinbefore described and on or towards the South by the property of Jiwandas Kanji.

The three plots above described at present form one property which contains by admeasurement about 7,100 square yards and bears Collector's Old No. 572, New No. 2718, Old Survey No. 21, New Survey No. 7255 and the buildings standing whereon are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Ward D No. 3230, Street Nos. 2 and 4. The said property is at present in the occupation of Mr. Kubalaya Raj, but vacant possession thereof will be given on completion of the sale.

The property will, in the first instance be put up for sale in one lot, and if not sold in one lot then the same will be put up in three separate lots as specified above. The property will be marked and staked out in three lots and will be open for inspection by intending purchasers for a week before the date of the sale.

The property as divided into the three lots specified above is shown on a plan signed by Messrs. Raghunath Mukund and Co., the Vendor's Engineers, and deposited with Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, the Vendor's Solicitors.

For inspection of the plan above referred to as also of the conditions under which the sale will be held, apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, the Vendor's Attorneys at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, or to Messrs. Crawford and Co., at their office at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT OF ABOUT 3.700 FULL PRESSED COTTON BALES OF BROACH, MOGLAI, BELLONGAL, KHANDESH, BERAR AND DHAMANGAON, (SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BY WATER AND FIRE IN COMPT 4 A. OF THE COLABA GODOWN AT ARTHUR BUNDER).

Under the instructions of the Insurance companies concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 20th September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Arthur Bunder opp. the Fort Press the undermentioned big lot of cotton bales a big lot of full pursed 3.700 cotton bales of Bharoach, Moglai, Birar, Bellongal, Khandesh, Khundwa, and Dhamangaon (slightly damaged by water and fire).

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th Sept. 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTIONS.

THE EXCELSIOR

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 P.M. MATINEE WED. AT 5-30 P.M.
The H. B. WARING Company
In a Powerful Repertoire of FAMOUS PLAYS

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

An enthralling Drama of the Divorce Court.

"The Butterfly on the Wheel"

By E. C. Hemmerde, K. C., M. P.

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.

To-morrow Wednesday, September 15th at 5-30 p. m. sharp
REDUCED PRICE HOLIDAY MATINEE
Conan Doyle's Mystery Play
"THE SPECKLED BAND"
Charles Quartermaine as "Sherlock Holmes."

PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. Plan for TO-NIGHT'S ATTRACTION at the Theatre. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p.m. sharp.

BY PUBLIC REQUEST

We are obliged to extend the period of the exhibition of the popular Production

Shri Krishna-Sudama.

OR

THE TRIUMPH OF DEVOTION

produced by

THE KOHINOOR FILM MFS. Co.

An unparalleled Success of rare merit.
Four Shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Extra Shows on Bank Holidays at 3-30 at

Cinema Majestic.

(GIRGAUM)

Positively Commencing Saturday 18th
OUR NEW Whirlwind Serial
THE GREAT GAMBLE
in 15 fastest episodes featuring
CHARLES HUTCHISON THE KING OF THRILLS
and dainty Anna Luther
A RARE TREAT FOR YOU!

TO-NIGHT
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers
PRESENT
Their Volcanic Wonder Serial

"Lightning Bryce"

in 15 Smashing Episodes, featuring

ANN LITTLE
AND
JACK HOXIE

Two well-known Paramount Stars who are at their best in this newest and most stirring of all serials. Starting

THIS WEEK.

There are many big feature touches in this serial that will make you agree with us that it is the greatest serial ever made.

Don't Miss The Opening Episodes.

"Lightning Bryce," the new wonder serial now being shown at the GLOBE Theatre, is said to have cost more money to produce than any other serial. The National Film Corporation of America is said to have spent a quarter of a million dollars on this serial. No expense was spared in carrying out the wishes of the author, Joe Brandt, who was determined to make a feature serial.

"Lightning Bryce" was produced on a lavished scale. There is a splendid cast of players supporting the two big stars.

The finished product has been pronounced by critics everywhere as the greatest serial ever made.

"LIGHTNING BRYCE"

(First 6 Parts—6,000 feet—this Week)

This serial does not depend upon a number of impossible stunts and unusual, improbable situations, for its success, but has a story that carries through with situations and plots that are logical and sensible. The story is developed along the lines of the first class magazine serial. Every instalment ends with suspense that proves irresistible and causes the patrons to want to see the next instalment.

The serial is full of thrilling and exciting adventures, but these are [illegible]aged in such a manner that they are [illegible]ical situations developed by the plot it[illegible], and not put in simply to liven up [illegible]story.

It is a story that [illegible]e enjoyed by everyone who sees it[illegible]oung folks as well as the old folks.

A side-splitting Com[illegible]e Programme.

Four Shows [illegible] 7, 8-45, 10-3[illegible]

GLOB[illegible]EMA
(Sa[illegible]).

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, LD.
PRESENT
A Romance of Sweet Simplicity
BLANCHE SWEET
IN
"SIMPLE SOULS"
A HAMPTON PATHE FEATURE
ALSO
PATHE'S GAZETTE
AND
"Cracked Wedding Bells"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld.
PRESENT
"OTHER MEN'S SHOES"
Distributed by the House of Pathe.

THE EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"MISS JACKIE OF THE NAVY"
"AROUND THE TOWN"
and
PATHE REVIEW.

IMPERIAL

The Premire Picture Palace of Bombay
Lamington Road
To-Night
R. J. H. ROLAND
The Serial Queen Supreme
IN THE
'Adventures of Ruth"
THIS WEEK
EPISODE 5 THE BANK ROBBERY
EPISODE 6 THE BORDER FURY
HONEST THIEF
An intense drama in 2 acts
PATHE GAZETTE!
Latest and
A Pollard Comic
TIME
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily
Sundays Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Bank Holiday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

The Warwick Comedy Co.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
H. V. Esmond's Delightful Comedy
"THE LAW DIVINE"
Miss Joan Mayne as "Edie La Bas". Mr. N. Thorpe Mayne as "Jack la Bas;" Miss Marjory Clarke as "Shrimp,"; Mr. Jack Esmond as "Ted."

WEDNESDAY 15TH, AT 5 P.M.
AND AT 9-30 P.M.
A Comedy of youth
"WHEN WE WERE TWENTY-ONE."
By H. V. Esmond.
From the Strand Theatre.

THURSDAY 16th at 9-30
"THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
By Horace Annesley Vachell

FRIDAY 17th AT 9-30 p.m.
The Successful Comedy
"UNCLE NED"
By Douglas Murray.

SATURDAY 18th MATINEE
AT 5 P.M.
Oscar Wild's Famous Play
"A WOMAN OF NO IMPORTANCE."

SATURDAY 18th
AT 9-30 P.M.
Final farewell performance
"THE LAW DIVINE."
By H. V. Esmond.

Evening Prices of Admission
Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, & 1.
Matinees Rs. 3, 2 & 1.
BOOKING AT S. ROSE & CO.

PICTURE PROGRAMME.
To-day, Thursday & Friday at 6-30 p.m.
Robert Brunton's production in 5 parts
"TWO GUN BETTY"
An up-to-the-minute Western Comedy-drama with scenery, guns, farmerettes, and a cowboyette mixed in a scream of a situation.
ALSO A FINE COMIC.
"THE FINISHING MARY."
Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

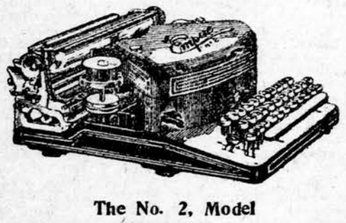
Grand Clearance Sale

New Stock of Boots and Shoes
From 1st September 1920 to 30th September 1920, a discount of annas two per Rupee will be allowed.

Rustom Khan & Co.,
Kalbadevi Road, Prag Mahal, BOMBAY.

LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE
EAST OF SUEZ
English and American dentistry
MODERATE FEES
All work fully guaranteed.
Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,
Dental Surgeon,
107, Esplanade Road,
Over French Bank.

Remember
The "EMPIRE"
is all
BRITISH MADE.



The No. 2, Model
Costs Rs. 330 with metal case.
The Product of British Materials, British Skill & British Labour and AS SUCH must appeal to every citizen of the British Empire
Empire Typewriter Agency,
281, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

WESTEND CINEMA
New Churney Road.

K.D. & BROTHERS PRESENT

"MALE AND FEMALE"

"MALE & FEMALE"

A FILM FOR THE GODS!

The Most Fascinating Society Drama ever offered to the Bombay Public.

IF our lives could begin again! If to-morrow we could wake, as male and female only, in a world where wealth, laws, conventions, morals, classes meant nothing! Who then would rule, who serve, who love?

See the answer in this great picture! A vital story of blue blood and red, with an all-star cast and scenes of alluring beauty.

A TWO-HOUR SHOW!

Part of the picture takes place in Lady Mary's luxurious London home. Then it switches to a tropical island—then to ancient Babylon. We can't describe the splendor of this production. It leaves one speechless.

TREMENDOUS RUSH EVERY EVENING.

NOTE:—On Wednesday (Khordad Sal Holiday) there will be 5 Shows.

In the 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. Shows one very costly Gold Bangle set with rich stones will be given away as prizes in each Show, together with a wrist watch as extra prizes.

Four Shows To-Night: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 (S.T.)

SPECIAL RATES:—Box Rs. 2-8, Sofa Re. 1-8, 1st Class Re. 1. Upper Row As. 12, 2nd Class As. 8.

(Our Free List is suspended for this Film.)

WESTEND CINEMA
New Churney Road.

Wana-Ranee

The Perfume of Ceylon

Regd

Wana-Ranee is the latest triumph of the perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachets and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

J. GROSSMITH & SON
DISTILLERS OF PERFUMES NEWGATE ST. LONDON

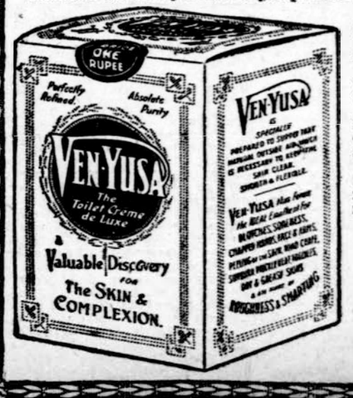
VEN-YUSA

The Oxygen Face Cream.

FOR A SOFT CLEAR SKIN

EASTERN climatic conditions are a serious menace to beauty, but they can be successfully resisted by regular use of Ven-Yusa Face Cream.

Ven-Yusa restores and preserves natural beauty and softness of the skin by the application of oxygen in a novel form. It is the best tonic a sensitive or wrinkled skin can have, and it removes that unsightly shininess caused by heat and perspiration.



Make it a habit always to give the face and hands a few touches of Ven-Yusa on going out and coming indoors. As Ven-Yusa is gently rubbed in, one really feels the benefit of the oxygen fresh in the skin.

For roughness, sunburn, and to counteract the drying effect on the skin of Eastern heat and dust, Ven-Yusa is unique.

There is nothing more beneficial than regular use of this new oxygen beautifier. Ven-Yusa really does

WONDERS FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Re. 1 of all Chemists & Bazaars.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Sept. 13.

S S Vita, Minnett, Southampton.
S S Delta, Hetherington, London.
S S Nerbadda, Walton London.
S S City of Birmingham, Finister, New York.
S S Jeddah, Ward, Jeddah.
S S Clan Lamont, Last, Antwerp, etc.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Dara for Jeddah.
Steamer Jeddah for Jeddah.
Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.
Steamer Sultania for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Kumari Hani, Coast Port.
Steamer Sarswati, Coast Port.
Steamer Lanka, Coast Port.

S S Vita:—The B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 1955 tons, Captain H F Minnett, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, with troops.

S S Clan Lamont:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Lamont, 2285 tons, Captain F W Last, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo.

S S Delta:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Delta, 4708 tons, Captain H R Hetherington, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, etc., with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, a general cargo and 256 passengers.

S S Jeddah:—The Arab S N Co's steamer Jeddah, 2923 tons, Captain P H Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a cargo of specie and 1120 pilgrims.

S S City of Birmingham:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer City of Birmingham, 4002 tons, Captain J Finister, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Nerbadda:—The B I S N Co's steamer Nerbadda, 4928 tons, Captain W H Walton, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, etc., with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

EXPORT.

Sept. 13.

S S Alipore for London:—3 cwts fishmaws, C Nathoo; 12 cwts fishmaws, H A Abdoolsatar and Co; 156 cwts kissmiss, M Jafferbhoy.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—103 bales wool raw, David Sassoon and Co; 100 cwts niger seed, A Durst; 9 bales cotton fly, 100 bales raw cotton, Khimji Visram and Co; 2000 cwts cotton seed oil cakes, A Durst; 2000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co; 4323 cwts linseed oil cake, Bruel and Co; 50 bales wool raw, J Kurra.

S S Elysia for Glasgow:—900 cwts linseed cake meal, R P Wagle and Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—55 bales cotton, Patel Bros.

S S Elysia for Barcelona:—25 bales cotton, Mirjamal Motilal and Co.

S S Eaton Hall for Hull:—12746 cwts cotton seed, 4000 cwts linseed, 4000 cwts groundnuts, Sandy and Co; 12000 cwts cotton seed, A Durst.

S S Alipore for Antwerp:—777 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 429 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 55 bales cotton T P, Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Alipore for Ghent:—116 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Alipore for Rotterdam:—400 cwts myrabolams, A Durst.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—600 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd; 4000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 4000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Peebles for Middlesborough:—5000 tons manganese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd.

S S Anglier for Hamburg:—220 bags cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Anglier for Antwerp:—1100 cwts myrabolams, B J Ramdas and Co; 8000 cwts crushed bones, Fazalbhai Ibrahim and Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—3 cwts shark fins, C Nathoo; 300 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 4 pots sughandi oil, H C Jooma; 4 cases saffron, N C Bhesania and Co.

S S Innamineka for Hongkong:—18 cwts kadukatky, E S Abdulkayum.

IMPORT.

Sept. 13.

S S Alipore from London, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie:—5 cases medical glassware, 8 cases household soap, 6 cases toilet soap, 2 cases perfumed spirit, 16 cases 5 bales cottons, 28 bales cotton blankets, 25 cases cheese, 8 cases ink, 320 bundles yellow metal sheets, 8 cases biscuits, 2 cases alluminium goods, 6 casks 6 cases colour, 12 cases medicines, 25 cases dry colour, 2 cases oil varnish, 75 cases paper, 1 case woollens, 3 bales carpets, 50 cases gin, 500 casks cement.

S S Ischia from Genoa, Agents Marittima Italiana:—521 cases cotton goods, 5 cases silk goods 3 cases wine 440 cases brandy 37 cases velvet, 2 cases perfumery, 45 bales 2 cases cotton yarn, 204 casks cements, 38 bundles tobacco, 476 bundles brass sheets, 250 bags almonds.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 11th.

	Bales.
Total Days Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" " Sales on Spec & for Exp.	...
" " Sales of East Indians	300
" " Imports	...
Mid. American Spot	23.15
Egyptian F G.F Sakels	65.00
New York 11 a.m. (As known is in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	25.50
Jan.	24.60
Mar.	24.05
New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct.	27.11
Jan.	24.22

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept. 11th.

M.G. Bengal Good	8.25
" " Fully Good	9.00
" " Fine	8.50
No 1 Oomra Good	14.80
" " Fully Good	15.00
" " Fine	15.00
Broach Good M.G.	17.10
" " "	17.70
" " "	18.10
Broach Good	8.01
" " Fully Good	8.82
" " Fine	9.32

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices
Sept.	18.65—34
Oct.	19.37—39
Nov.	19.97—37
Dec.	18.74—31
Jan.	18.49—35
Feb.	18.27—36
Mar.	18.05—37
April	17.91—39
May	17.57—40
June	17.36—41
July	17.16—41
Aug.	16.85—52

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Liverpool, Saturday, 11th Sept.

	Bales
Total in Sight	475,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	126,000
East Indian " "	276,000
American " "	24,87,000
Other " "	272,000
Total Sales	26,000
East Indian Sales	1,400
Total Speculation	...
" Export	...
East Indian Export	...
" " Stock	86,000
" " Forwarded	1,200
" " Actual Export	...
" " Imports	16,000
" " Speculation	2,500
American Afloat	64,000
East Indian Afloat	27,000
Total Afloat	177,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 11th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	5,000
" " to Continent	2,000
Futures at New York Oct.	28.50/82
" " " Jan.	24.55/80
" " " Mar.	23.75/93
Tone:—Steady.	
Spot Cotton at New York	31.75.150
" " Orleans	29.25
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	27.20/76
" " " Jan.	24.00/75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8
Demand Bills	3.49.75
Silver Commercial Bars	69½
U. S. Mixed Refined	69½
Do. Foreign	69½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	28
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	78
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Sellers	78/6

Tone:—Javas Quieter.

Corrugated Sheets	53½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 11th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62lb. Value	94
Australian—61lbs. Value	96
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	23,16,000

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£74½
Hongkong Bank	£120
National Bank	£54

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Farasapore Real Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£33½
Rapeseed Yellow Gunrat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nominal	32½
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers	£31½

Tone of Rapeseed:—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers Firmer	£41

Tone of Linseed:—Firmer.

Linseed, Argentine, (La Plata) Sept.-Oct. Easier Paid 37	
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Nearest	£14½

Toria Rapeseed.—Quiet

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 11th.

Funding Loan 4½	£76 1/8
Victory Bonds 4½	£4 15/16
War Loan 5½	£46
Consols 2½	53 1/4
Rupee Paper 5½	52
Indian Stock—5½ Sterling Loans	51 3/4
Government Securities 3 %	44½

London, Sept. 11th.

Funding Loan 4½	£66½
Victory Bonds 4½	£78 1/8
War Loan 5½	£64 11/16

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Oct.-Nov. Sellers	1/8½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Sept. Buyers	1/8

Tone:—

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£107
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£87
Copper Brazers	£1065
Yellow Metals	18
Hard Spelter	Nominal 35
On London Paris France	52

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Sept. 13.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 286 for Fine Oomra September, the tone of the market being firmer on buying by speculators and covering by shorts. The price gradually advanced to Rs. 292½, which was the quotation at 3 p.m. Later on, the rate eased to Rs. 290, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 288½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 289, and closed at Rs. 290.

For ready cotton the enquiry has been moderate, and prices are steadier for high class lots.

Hydrometers

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids, English German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD.

MANILAL MANSION,

Lamington Road, Bombay, No. 7.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Fully Good Bengal			September	122
Fine Oomras			September	290
Good Southerns			Sept.-Oct.	465

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 13TH SEPT. 1920.

				Rs
Fully Good M.G. Bengal			Sept.	220
Fine M.G. Oomras			Sept.	288
Good M.G. Southerns			Sept./Oct.	468

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	...	245	220	195	Ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	...	245	220	195	"
M.G. Oomra No. 3	330	285	245	...	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	400	365	325	...	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	360	325	285	...	"
M.G. Broach	...	...	...	...	
" Southern No. 5	...	...	...	...	
M.G. F. Americans	...	...	...	...	
Saw G. Dharwar	...	...	...	...	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., or the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th Sept. 1920.

Cotton	2,289	Bales.
Wheat	54,21	Cwts.
Linseed	8,603	"
Rape, etc.	2,667	"
Gingellyseed	224	"
Poppyseed	576	"
Groundnuts	Nil	
Castorseed	2,257	"
Rice	2,045	"
Myrabolams	514	"
Cottonseed	13,888	"
Mowrasseed	417	"
Gram	2,785	"
Juwar	1,656	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	5,122	"
Bajree	1,288	"
Coal	2,671	Tons.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazaar Notes.

Bombay, Sept. 13th 1920, 6 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms.	Bali. Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 79-80	57 0 0	3 9 0
" " Cawnpore 70-72	56 0 0	3 6 0
" Karachi Bangla	58 0 0	3 6 0
Rapeseed, Brown Kelhi	13 0 0	13 8 0
" " Cawnpore	12 12 0	12 10 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 8 0	14 0 0
Linseed, Brown Kota	17 8 0	17 4 0
" Thia	17 4 0	17 10 0
Teaseed, White 55-16	36 0 0	19 0 0
" Gajar 75-25	53 0 0	18 8 0
" Gajar 50-5	77 0 0	16 12 0
" Black	64 0 0	12 8 0
Poppyseed, White	18 4 0	17 4 0
Groundnuts	85 8 0	17 4 0
Mowrasseed	7 8 0	7 14 0
Barley	44 0 0	...
Castorseed	68 0 0	11 4 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	3 1 0
Wheat Sept.	0 0 0
Linseed May	17 5 0
Linseed Sept.	12 12 3

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 13th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1/1031/2
Bank Demand	1/10 3/16
Acceptance 3m/s	1/11
Fcs. Demand	469
American Dollars	312
Hongkong "	224
Shanghai	326
Japan	154
Singap	126

METAL.

Buying rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

Sept. 8th 1920.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass	2/4	30 0 0
Do.	1	28 0 0
Do.	1½	29 0 0
Do.	1½	31 0 0
Do.	1½	29 0 0
Do.	2	30 0 0

COPPER RATES.

Sept. 8th 1920.

	per Md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper	2/4	29 0 0
Do.	1	24 0 0
Do.	1½	24 0 0
Do.	1½	28 0 0
Do.	1½	25 0 0
Do.	2	25 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		26 0 0
Panchteka Jalna		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		53 0 0
Brass Bars		38 0 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Sept. 13th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs. a. p.
David	No. 16	1 0 6
Sapurji	No. 20s	1 0 3
Curimbhai	No. 12s	1 2 3
Sapurji	No. 6s	0 12 9
Japan	No. 40/1	2 8 6
Do.	No. 40/2	2 7 6
Do.	No. 2/40	2 7 6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Sept. 13.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 23/6/6.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 108.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/10 1/4.
D D on London, 1/10 5/16.
3 Mst D/a, 1/11 1/4.
D D on Paris, Francs 465.
3 Mst D/a, Francs 520.
T T on Japan, Rs. 158.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 148.
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.50½ to 3.52.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 52.60.
London Silver Spot D, 59-0.
London Silver Forward D, 58-10.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 81.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 77.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 58-6.
4 per cent Municipal long dated, 65.
4 per cent Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent Port Trust long dated, 66.
4 per cent Port Trust short dated, 66.
4 per cent City Improvement Trust long dated, 65.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market is closed to-day.

NEW INDIA Writes:

"We have had the curiosity to test the predictions (in the 'Peeps into the Future') and must admit that in the case in which we were specially interested, they not only came true, but were uniform no matter who made the test." "Peeps into the Future" is everybody every-day book. An astrologer in moments of anxiety and suspense. Everybody may consult the book—no horoscope or date of birth necessary. Price ONE RUPEE. Apply to:—

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THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

The Bombay monsoon continues weak but some heavy falls have again occurred in Northeast India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, east United Provinces, North Punjab, Kashmir, Gujarat, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein one and a half inches, Akyab three, Bhamo two, Dhubri four, Mymensingh three, Dinajpur one and a half, Jalpaiguri two, Darjeeling four, Balasore, Darbhanga one and a half, Sialkot, Ahmednagar, Raichur a quarter.

Forecast:—Decrease of rain in North Bengal and an increase in Madras.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 13th Sept.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 13th Sept. 1918.	1919.
			In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)			21·96	59 96
Fort (St. George's Hospital)			21·32	66·85
Esplanade (Gol Tej. Hospital)			22·27	62·80
Syculla (J. J Hospital)			26 44	70·61

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29 804 inches
Temperature of Air	82.4 Degs.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.5 "
Dew Point	75.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.807 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10).	5.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	85.7 "
minimum do.	78.4 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WNW, WNW, W
Movement of Wind	202 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	3.74 "
Do. do. year	39.40 "
Additions ifall of rain 10 to 10 a.m. of 13th	0.15 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of Month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Sill.
	Sept.	h. m	ft. in	Sept.	h. m	ft. in
Mon.	13	m 10 22	28 8	13	m 5 21	16 5
		10 34a	27 10		5 46a	16 5
Tues	14	m 11 4	28 7	14	m 5 58	16 3
		11 20a	28 6		6 16a	15 8
Wed.	15	m 11 42	28 8	15	m 6 37	16 2
		m 0 2	14 11		6 55a	15 3
Thu.	16	0 14a	14 7	16	m 7 13	5
					7 28a	1 1
Fri.	17	m 0 44	28 8	17	m 7 48	17 1
		52a	27 11		8 0a	15 6
Sat.	18	m 1 40	26 6	18	m 8 25	19 8
		2 28a	25 4		8 35a	17 7
Sun.	19	m 2 23	25 7	19	m 9 0	20 4
		3 6a	24 5		9 16a	18 6

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 13th September 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except at Rawalpindi. The air is drier than usual in the east Punjab. Day temperature is generally above normal in the east and north Punjab; night temperature is in excess at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal throughout. Day temperature is above the average at Agra and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in east Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.12" of rain and Bhavnagar-Para 0.11". Skies are clear in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Bhavnagar Para. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in the southern half of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 0.15" and Ratnagiri 0.38". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.24" of rain and Bijapur 0.16". Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal at Malegaon, Aurangabad and Sholapur. Day temperature is generally in slight excess.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan and local in Kathiawar, the Bombay Deccan and in the neighbourhood of the Nilgiri hills. Fine clear weather prevails generally in northern India. The monsoon is practically confined to the Peninsula.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is likely in south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th September 1920.

The storm in Bihar has disappeared the weather is remaining somewhat disturbed in north-east India where some heavy falls have again occurred. The Bombay monsoon has withdrawn temporarily from the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar and the Madras Deccan, and local in Upper Burma the east of the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and Mysore.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy two inches; Moulmein, Rangoon, Gauhati one and a half; Dhubri, Darjiling three; Bogra on eand a half; Dinajpur seven; Jalpaiguri six; Darbhanga three; Gorakhpur, Bahraich three-quarters; Gulbarga, Kurnool a quarter.

The fulewing information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer.

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatry corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6·45 a.m. Standard Time on the 13th Sept. 1920 was 30.017 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 30 degrees In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparably with the observatory barometer reading given.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON MONDAY, THE 13th SEPT. 1920

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum 24 past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Rainfall: 8 hrs	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (8h)	91.4	77.2	78		0	—0.98
Jask	93.6	82.3	83		0	—0.17
Muskat						
Do.						
PUNJAB—	101.4	80.4	68		2.80	—2.40
Multan	99.1	75.6	62		10.68	—9.80
Rawalpindi	98.0	77.5	63		7.09	—6.95
Lahore	101.9	78.8	51		4.48	+5.90
Sibsar	99.3	77.6	51		11.28	—10.28
Ambala	98.2	79.8	57		20.90	+0.39
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	101.3	78.1	55	..	20.79	—0.72
Agra	95.2	73.2	70	..	20.07	—1.05
Mainpuri	92.9	6.8	68	..	16.99	—11.06
Jhansi	96.8	78.4	64	..	20.06	—8.62
Cawnpore	91.9	78.1	76	..	34.60	+1.28
Allahabad						
SIND & RAJPUTANA—	101.9	8.4	62	..	1.46	—0.76
Jacobabad	88.8	75.1	66	..	0.56	—5.27
Karachi	90.8	76.4	66	..	20.46	+3.36
Ajmer	96.1	72.4	60	..	35.48	+2.44
Jaipur	96.6	78.4	64	..	21.16	+1.78
Kotah	75.0	62.4	97	..	33.78	—19.84
Mount Abu						
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA—	91.8	77.1	92	..	10.40	—2.38
West—		80.2	78	..	10.01	—3.38
Bhuj	84.9	80.4	88	0.12	18.69	+2.16
Dwarka	94.1	78.5	74	..	17.38	+0.54
Veraval	95.2	78.4	67	..	39.76	+0.17
Rajkot	89.1	76.8	76	0.11	25.93	—9.95
Bhavnagar Para	97.8	75.2	75	..	19.16	—7.09
Surat	95.6	78.6	80	..	18.49	—7.71
Ahmedabad	88.1	74.1	84	..	27.54	+3.20
Deesa	85.5	71.1	84	..	29.06	+0.86
Neemuch						
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	87.9	78.2	79	..	30.60	—15.92
Jubbulpore	87.1	78.0	80	..	34.23	—3.26
Saugor	87.5	76.1	89	..	31.75	—9.14
Hoshangabad	87.0	74.8	83	..	22.70	—1.22
Khandwa	90.2	73.	74	..	9.42	—14.23
Akola	93.4	74.3	74	..	11.82	—13.60
Amraoti	92.2	74.8	74	..	9.48	—13.37
Nagpur	91.1	73.2	78	..	22.61	—14.21
Chanda	91.1	76.8	74	..	22.84	—7.26
Raipur						
KONKAN—	85.7	76.6	80	0.15	28.28	—25.06
Bombay	88.7	74.8	95	0.38	30.35	—27.21
Ratnagiri	88.1	75.8	90	0.02	39.51	—13.46
Marmugoa	85.8	75.0	98	1.07	75.20	—29.34
Karwar						
DECCAN & HYDERABAD—	90.6	70.7	66	..	6.26	—9.18
Malegaon	90.0	66	83	0.24	4.20	—10.51
Ahmednagar	92.9	69.7	79	..	12.93	—4.97
Poona	93.4	78.5	62	..	4.09	—14.28
Sholapur	88.6	70.5	89	0.16	8.84	—4.19
Bijapur	84.1	67.1	84	..	25.51	—8.19
Belgaum	90.4	69.0	67	..	6.45	—10.91
Aurangabad	90.4	73.1	76	..	22.25	—10.00
Hyderabad	87.8	74.4	70	..	18.55	—7.04
MALABAR & CEYLON—	83.1	74.5	89	..	10605	+2 71
Mangalore	81.4	75.0	93	..	10255	+17 80
Calicut	84.	75.2	81	..	31 05	+12 38
Cochin	84.4	76.1	91	..	31 08	+2 46
Colombo						
MADRAS EXCEPTING MALABAR) & MYSORE—	99.1	79.5	74	..	14.08	—6 44
Masulipatam	90.5	74.0	65	..	4.93	—3.14
Nellary	95.8	75.0	74	0.02	14.09	—7.57
Cuddapha	93.2	80.1	70	..	4.97	—7.28
Madras	88.8	67.5	86	..	10.26	—5.19
Bangalore	91.2	71.7	77	0.13	8.07	—1.12
Coimbatore	99.6	79.1	62	..	4.13	—4.25
Trichinopoly	94.8	79 0	87	..	7.44	—0.74
Negapatam						

HOUSE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

AN INTERESTING LECTURE.

Mr. A. E. Mirams, Consulting Surveyor to Government delivered a lecture illustrated by lantern slides on Friday evening to the Women Graduates' Union in the Scottish Orphanage Hall, Poona.

Town Planning under the Bombay Town Planning Act, said the speaker, is something quite different from Town Planning in any other country in the world. This is largely due to the fact that when our Act was being cast, we had the experiences of the world to guidie us and we were thus able to select all that was best from other Town Planning legislation then existant. When in England last year it fell to my lot to lecture before the Town Planning Institute on our Act and its workings, and it was gratifying to have the opinions of representatives of several of the Colonies and Foreign countries that the Bombay Act was much in advance of anything they knew of.

In a nutshell, the Act puts a Local Authority in the position of being able to develop the area included within the scheme in the best possible manner without undue regard to individual ownerships. Qualified by the statement that individual rights are carefully considered, the Local Authority can make roads, parks, gardens and places of public utility just wherever they think they would be best suited to the community. Put in another way the whole area for purpose of planning is, as it were, pooled, or put into the melting pot and owners, who originally had bad shaped and impossible plots on which to adequately erect houses &c. are given back suitable shaped building sites with good roads and communications. The land for roads, parks &c. can of course only come out of the area within the Scheme and it should be the air of the Local Authority to give back to each owner the area he originally possessed less such percentage of land as is required for public purposes over the whole scheme. Thus if the new roads and parks &c. represented 25 per cent of the total area, an owner originally possessing 2 acres of land should be given back under the ideal scheme 1½ acres and he would be given credit for the value of the land taken from him. But it will be asked who is to pay for this land taken and for the construction of the roads &c.? The answer is—the persons who financially benefit by the execution of the scheme.

VALUATION OF PLOTS.

The valuation of the original and final plots is made in the first instance by the Local Authority and every owner has the right of appeal there from, to an independent Arbitrator appointed by Government. In this way owners are guarded against ficticious and inflated values by the Local Authority. If he is dissatisfied with the Arbitrator's opinion on the question of his incremental contribution he has a further appeal open to him, to a Tribune of Arbitration presided over by the District Judge.

It goes without saying, continued the speaker, that the raison d'etre of all schemes must be to provide sites for houses in which to live in comfort amid congenial surroundings. "Comfort and "congenial" are both comparative terms which will convey different meanings to different persons. I imagine that no person in this hall will contend that a one roomed tenement in a block of buildings reaches the standard of comfort requisite for any one family no matter how poor they are, but on the other hand a three roomed cottage which might be considered the height of luxury for some people, would be discomfort beyond expression for others. What has to be aimed at then, when considering all classes of persons, is first of all to endeavour to secure the absolute essentials for the poorest, with progressive amenities as we proceed upwards in the scale I say social scale.

Conditions are different here and the plan for a home in India would not be on the same lines as those I have mentioned but nevertheless there are numerous details which from the woman's point of view make life more pleasant which could be given more thought to than they get to-day. And after all it is the woman folk who spend most time in the house and their requirements should receive special attention. They might advise on the position for cupboards, shelves and other fittings, the decorations of the rooms and the colour effect, the layout of the garden and a hundred and one other things which go to take up the complete house. In this way they would be rendering a real service.

The kind of houses which our cities must see their faces resolutely to develop concluded the speaker, must be housing that will afford a sure basis of sturdy character in our citizens. They must do this by providing direct access with light, air and soil, and such family isolation as will be adequate to produce the physical and spiritual well being which is shown to be dependent upon good housing and upon which in turn good housing and town planning in a large measure depends."

HIGH COURT PLEADERS' EXAMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please be good enough to publish the following article in the next issue of the Bombay Chronicle?

The Hon. the Chief Justice and Judges have had under consideration the several grievances of candidates for the office of the Vakil of the High Court and have accordingly been pleased to amend the rules relating to the examination. Among the amended rules Rule XI provides that in order to pass the examination candidates must obtain 33 per cent. of the marks obtainable in each paper and 50 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable in all papers. This rule comes into operation from the next examination. Before the rules were amended candidates who desired to pass the examination were required to obtain 30 per cent. of the marks obtainable in each paper and 60 per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable in all papers and the result of the examination held in February, 1920, was declared accordingly. A Rule XIA is also inserted after Rule XI and it provides as under.

"If an unsuccessful candidate obtains 50 per cent. of the marks obtainable in one or more papers he shall not be required on the next ocasion on which he offers himself for examination to be examined in such paper or papers.

Explanation.—Candidates who were unsuccessful at the examination held in February 1920, will be allowed to avail themselves of the rule."

The above said explanation without any doubt has the effect to grant concession to candidates who were unsuccessful under the old rules and have obtained marks ranging from 50 to 60 per cent. in all subjects. Such candidates become eligible for being declared successful and it is hoped that similar concession will be granted to those unsuccessful candidates as have obtained, in the examination held in February, 1920, 33 per cent. of the marks obtainable in each paper and 50 per cent. of the marks obtainable in all papers, by providing that the amended Rule XI extends to the examination held in February 1920 in regard to such unsuccessful candidates.—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

SAVE THE CATTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Last year on the Bombay Government having exalted the Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas to the office of the Sheriff of Bombay, the very first requisition that he was faced with was with regard to the consideration of the question of laying an embargo by Government on the export of Miltch Cattle from India.

It seems that said requisition had no value with the Sheriff evidently because those who submitted it had taken good care not to approach or get among the requisitionists the ornamental and titled citizens who have the monopoly of requisitioning the Sheriff.

But "the masses' were not quite; and at Amritsar the Hindus and Mahomedans recognized the desirability of saving this economic wealth of the country by the Mahomedans adopting the principle of "non-cow-curbani."

But whether ornamental citizens or 'masses" the question to the country was and still is of such an importance that it does require to be thrashed.

The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas in the course of this year has spoken thrice on the subject. Yet he does not prefer calling a meeting of the citizens of Bombay as such Sheriff to approach the Government but he petitions the Corporation for prevention of slaughter in a particular way.

But the year is not over. Ratona House is still under consideration and as announced by you this morning the Brazilians have come once more for taking away the best breed of India.

Is this not fit and proper time when I as one of the requisitionists to the Sheriff should request him to take the papers out of his shelf and call the meeting of the citizens of Bombay at the Town Hall as already requisitioned?

Sir, is a fresh requisition necessary or shall we rule India by the clique when full autonomy and *swarajya* is granted?

Sir, I am one of the Bombayists who used to get my pure fresh milk at 2 annas a share, but now semi-aqua mixture is not available even at 8 annas, and "ghee" has gone up by over 400 per cent.—Yours, etc.

DOONGARSEE HARIDAS.

22, Hollichakla, Fort, Bombay.
Sept. 11

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Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENNS.

TO-DAY.

The Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, 6, Hummum Street, 1 p.m.
Bombay Tramways Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, Colaba Causeway, 5 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society Meeting of members at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, 6 p.m.
Bandra Municipality: Special General Meeting, Town Hall, 6.15 p.m.
Mr. J. K. Mehta, (of the Indian Merchants and Bureau) lecture on "The Place of Woman in Modern India," at 6 p.m. at Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Hornby Road. Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Petit to preside.
Improvement Trust meeting 4 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee meeting, 5-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Banks closed: Khordad Sal.

THURSDAY, Sept. 16.

Banks closed: Ganesh Chaturthi.

FRIDAY, Sept. 17.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all masses:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Bombay.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Inter and 3rd Poona Express	12.0	14.15
Poona Express	19.40	7.5
Delhi and Lucknow Express	8.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July, 1920, standard time is given in all cases:—

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop

Bombay.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14. 0	15. 0
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express	7.45	20.45
Fast Passenger	21.30	7.20

at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mai will not stop there.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

DEATH.

SHAPOORJI NASSERWANJI CHANDABHOY (Architect and Engineer), son of late Nasserwanji Chandabhoy, brother of Manchersha Kaikhosru Ardesher and Chandabhoy, son-in-law of late Framji Hormusjee Sethna, died last night of heart failure. Funeral 3 o'clock this evening (B. T.), at Master-Mansion, Chaupatty.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Wednesday the 15th instant, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.).

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths in Bombay on Sunday was 131 as against 143 on the corresponding day last year and 166 in 1918.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 10th and 11th instant was 352½ and 350¾.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

Reverse Councils amounting to £1,000,000 will be offered for sale on Tuesday, the 21st Sept., 1920.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Monday, the 13th Sept., 1920.

Total amount of tenders received:—Bombay £61,795,000; Elsewhere, £53,300,000; Total, £115,095,000.

Total amount accepted:—Bombay, £535,000 Elsewhere, £465,000; Total, £1,000,000.

DONGRE HINDU CRICKET COMPETITION SHIELD.

The Hindu Cricket Clubs in Bombay desirous of entering into above Competition, are requested to send in their applications with entrance fee of Rs. 5 to Mr. S. W. Masurkar, Hon. Secretary, Hindu Cricket Clubs' Association, 2, Jambulwadi West, Kalbadevi, Bombay, on or before 10th October, 1920.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union Mr. J. K. Mehta of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau will deliver a lecture on "The Place of Woman in modern India," to-day, at 6 p.m., at Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road. Mrs. Jaiji Jehangir Petit will preside. The lecture is open to the public and seats will be reserved for ladies.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of the Society will be held to-day, at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay To receive and adopt the annual report and the audited statement of accounts. To elect the Managing Committee and the auditor for the ensuing year. To transact such other business, as may have been duly notified and such as may be allowed by the Chairman.

A SERIOUS ASSAULT.

Bhagwanji Vishnu, a Hindu aged about 30, who was walking along Falkland Road at 7 p.m. on Sunday when he was seriously assaulted with sticks by some persons, who have since disappeared. Bhagwanji's skull and jaw are broken and he is lying in an unconscious condition in the J. J. Hospital.

REPORTED THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Mr. Jethabhai Meghji has reported to the Police the loss of jewellery valued at Rs. 3,7845 which his mother had kept in a safe, the key of which had been kept in the drawer of the safe-stand. The complainant suspects a servant who has left his service abruptly.

BOMBAY DEVELOPMENT.

ADVISORY BOARDS.

CORPORATION'S AND IMPROVEMENT TRUST'S POSITION.

The following is the text of the report of the Select Committee of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888:—

REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE.

"We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. VII. of 1920 (a Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, and the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888), have the honour to report as follows:—

"We are of opinion that the Bill should contain a statement of the purposes on which the duty will be spent, the area to which these purposes will be limited and the proportion in which the proceeds of the tax shall be allotted to the City of Bombay and the Bombay Suburban Revenue Division. The preamble to the Bill has been amended, and sub-section 195B (2) added accordingly.

"As it is the intention of Government that the buildings erected within the City of Bombay shall be handed over to the Corporation as soon as the scheme of building operations has been carried to completion and rents are stabilised, we are of opinion that provision should be made in the Bill for this purpose. New clause 195C. provides for separate accounts being kept of expenditure on providing tenements within the municipal limits; for giving the Corporation in the year 1936 the option of taking over such tenements, subject to all liabilities in respect thereof; for the adjustment of such liabilities by arbitration; and where the income in the year 1936 from such tenements is less than the expenditure to be incurred on account thereof, for the deduction by the Corporation from payments to be made under section 195B of the amount of such loss.

"We discussed the question of having an executive or advisory board to supervise or aid in the execution of the proposed works and decided that the question was outside the scope of the Bill. The appointment of an executive board would require further legislation; but it was decided by the casting vote of the Chairmon, to recommend that two advisory boards should be constituted, one for the City of Bombay and one for the Bombay Suburban Revenue Division. The advisory board for the City of Bombay should consist of two representatives elected by the Corporation, one by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, one by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, one by the Millowners' Association and one by the Improvement Trust. The board for the Bombay Suburban Revenue Division should be representative of local authorities and important interests in the sub-division.

(Signed) G. S. Curtis H. P. W. Macnaghten, E. G. Turner, Phiroze C. Sethna, Chunilal V. Mehta, Dinshaw Petit, Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Gokuldas K. Parekh, and Munhohundass Ramji.

LAST SWEEPERS' STRIKE.

APPEAL FOR RELEASE OF THREE STRIKERS.

At a public meeting held at Rammandir, Kacharapatty, Tardeo, on the 6th September 1920, under the presidency of Kuka Gala Boricha, the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That in the opinion of this public meeting of the sweepers of Bombay the three persons, (1) Vala Ala, (2) Mula Kala and 3) Pitha Dosa, cases against whom were disposed off on 31-8-1920 by learned second presidency Magistrate Mr. Frank Olivera, and who have been sentenced to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment have been very severly dealt with by the learned Magistrate. That this meeting believes that these persons were innocent and that their cases were very hurridly disposed off, and that they had not had any lawyers to defend them or even to plead for mercy on their behalf.

(2) This public meeting is of opinion that these cases were disposed off at a time when the strike was not settled, and, therefore the learned Magistrate, who inflicted the above punishment on the said persons, has in the opinion of this public meeting been unduly severe. This public meeting further submits that one of the chief and principal object of all punishments is to deter others from committing similar offences. And now that the strike is over and the sweepers have resumed work, this object has been fulfilled, and this meeting prays your Excellency to extend your clemency to thes eunfortunate persons by directing the remission of their unexpired period of sentences.

(3) This meeting requests the President of the Municipal Corporation to recommend the above resolution to His Excellency the Governor.

(4) This meeting authorises Mr. Samant Nanjee Marwadi to send copies of the resolutions to proper persons, with the signature of Kuku Gala Boricha, the President of the meeting.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF JAPANESE WOMAN.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Japanese woman, Fukuno Matate, aged about 24, who died in the house of a Mahomedan, named Abdul Gani, at Null Bazar, on the night of Sunday, where she had gone on a visit.

Okuma, aiother Japanese woman, who lived with the deceased said on Sunday at 6-30 p.m. The deceased took her food and left her home saying she was going to the house of a Mahomedan at Null Bazar where the witness and the deceased had gone one day last month. As she did not return in time, witness with another girl Moshi went to the house and she found the deceased lying on a bed, and froth was coming from the mouth and she was breathing heavily. Five Mahomedans including Ida Itwari were in the room. Witness asked them what was the matter and they said she had a devil and that she would soon recover. They also said a doctor would soon come. Witness and Moshi got frighened and after returning home took two Japanese with them to the house, where Ida still was.

Sub-Inspector Rane was brought to the house and the deceased was taken to the J J Hospital, although witness thought her dead as her body was cold. The deceased was a strong healthy woman and had no illness. She had no reason to commit suicide Witness did not know that the deceased went to the house at Null Bazar except once last month.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

G. I. P. RLY. CRISIS.

AGENT SILENT.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ALONG WHOLE LINE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

IGATPURI, Sept. 13.

No reply from the Agent. Great excitement prevails. The whole line anxiously awaits orders and are standing ready.

JAMSHEDPUR STRIKE.

INDIANS CARRY ON PARTIAL WORK

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The European employees of the open hearth and mills at the Tata Steel Works, Jamshedpur, struck work on Saturday night. Both the departments are in operation as far as possible with all available Indian organisation.

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMSHEDPUR, Sept. 13.

Jamshedpur strike work was carried on, yesterday, as usual. The General Superintendent permitted Indians to run one open hearth furnace only on their own responsibility and is trying to run the plant with the Indian staff. The Superintendent of the open hearth appears not inclined to let the furnaces run by Indians. Mr. Jal, General Foreman is working very hard and earnestly. Messrs. Roy and Sen Gupta also. Melters are working their best to run the furnaces. The Indian labour is working more energitically and enthusiastically than under European supervision. It may be expected that a crew of good choice from among Indians, if permitted, would work all furnaces satisfactorily. The work at rolling mills is going on as if nothing has happened.

A CONTRAST IN RAILWAY MANAGEMENT.

We publish copies of two letters issued by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway respectively. Our readers will be interested in the contrast displayed by these communications. On the one hand a scientific attempt is made to meet the situation. On the other, "Church attendance" is recommended as a solace to the workers!

I.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

General Traffic Manager's Office,

Bombay, 1st July, 1920.

The Traffic Staff,

With the object of encouraging the staff to have a free access to their District Officers, and to have a greater say in matters affecting their own welfare, also with the object of endeavouring to further the good relations that now exist between the officers and the staff, it is proposed to elect, from amongst the staff themselves a committee of 6 members on each District, whose duty will be to represent to their District Traffic Superintendent in person, any grievances, difficulties, etc., that may be put before them from time to time by the subordinate staff. Members of these committees in turn will select 10 of their number to form a Central Committee to whom all questions that cannot be settled by the District Committee will be referred for ultimate discussion if necessary with the Traffic Superintendent, Broad or Metre-gauge, as the case may be, and submission to the General Traffic Manager.

The first thing to do is, for the staff to elect their District Committees, and then their Central Committees—one for the Broad-gauge, and one for the Metre-gauge, and to draw up definite rules for their own guidance; when this has been done, monthly meetings with the District Traffic Superintendents, can be arranged.

The Traffic Superintendents, Bombay and Ajmer. will arrange without delay to meet and discuss the best methods to be adopted for the election of representative District Committee members and to give the staff any assistance or advice that may be necessary.

This is the brief outline of the scheme proposed; details will have to be worked out very carefully in consultation with the Traffic Superintendents and District Traffic Superintendents. I wish to impress upon the staff, however anxious we may be to help their proposal, it cannot be a success, unless I have their sympathy and hearty co-operation. That the scheme, when developed, will not only create a spirit of comradeship and good-will amongst the Railway employees, but cultivate a better understanding amongst themselves and their officers, I have no doubt. I appeal therefore with confidence, to the staff to do all in their power to make this scheme a success.

I shall watch its progress with much interest.

(Sd.) Ag. General Traffic Manager.

II.

Letter 253-3/6, dated 7th March, 1917, from the Agent, Great Indian Peninsular Railway, to the General Traffic Manager and forwarded to this office.

I have to draw your attention to my letter No. 122-3/10 of the 29th May, 1913, and to say that while some have fully entered into the spirit of that letter, I am not satisfied that the request made therein have been acted upon by all the Company's officers who are serving on Great Indian Peninsular School Boards, and I desire that a copy of that letter and of this communication should be sent to all District Officers and Assistants in the Company's service, whether serving on Railway School Boards or not.

2. It is too well known that the Subordinate Staff follow the lead of the Company's officers and I therefore look to the Local officers to set a good example by taking a definite interest in and giving their hearty support to all the various institutions provided by the Company for the benefit of the staff.

3. It is not sufficient merely to see that the staff do their work properly, but they should be encouraged in every possible way by personal interest, precept and example, while carefully avoiding what might be regarded as interference, to make the best of their lives while off duty.

4. I consider that in such matters as the following, the Company's officers can do much, without trenching unduly on their available time to assist the staff to make the lives of themselves and of their families happier, more comfortable and more useful—

(a) Church attendance.

(b) Interest in the efficiency of Company's Schools.

(c) Formation of Boy's Scouts and Girl Guide Corps.

(d) Development of the usefulness of the Institutes as places not only of amusement but of educational and moral advancement.

(e) Promotion of sports such as tennis, cricket, hockey, etc., and arranging matches and tournaments.

(f) Encouragement of the Staff in matters of domestic and personal hygiene and in the upkeep of vegetable and flower gardens.

(g) Giving of advice in cases of financial difficulty, in securing loans from the Co-operative Society in joining the Death Benefit and other Funds, etc.

5. I look to the Company's officers to do their utmost to these and other ways to support me in seeking me to promote the welfare of the staff, remembering that a contented happily occupied Railway community is a most valuable asset to the Company, and that no efforts should be spared to bring about and maintain such a condition at every Railway centre along the line.

6. I shall be glad if you will take an opportunity of impressing upon the officers of your Department to the importance of this subject.

REPRESSION IN DELHI.

DISPLAY OF PLACARDS ABOUT INDEMNITY PROHIBITED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 9.

Delhi authorities have once again entered on a consistnt programme of repression and in their ardour to excel other bureaucrats either in seeking notoriety or evincing an irrepressible infatuation of power, not content with restricting meetings under the Police Act, prohibiting public meetings under the Seditions meetings Act, persecuting and extinguishing newspapers and presses which could legitimately be employed to ventilate public grievances and flagrant wrongs and utilising about all the weapons in the armoury of repressive legislation, they have now descended to low tactics to prevent the publication of a scandalously onerous public grievance by means of printed handbills and painted sandwich boards.

THE INDEMINTY.

As already known the indeminty imposed on Delhi under the Policei Act for the disturbances of the last year has caused an unprecedented ferment in Delhi and not only leading men but the general public are determined to resist the realisation of the indemnity especially as it iis unjust and incidentally as its imposition in the opinion of eminent lawyers is wholly illegal. If the Khilafat Committee and other political organisations have undertaken to enlighten the public opinion on this point they are perfectly within their constitutional right and the Khilafat Committee in carrying out their decision are merely exercising only its constitutional right which was so far left us, namely the enlightening of public opinion by means of posters and placards; for public speech and other matters of publication have long been denied. It, however, appears that the use of section 144, Criminal Procedure Code for preventing the Committee from displaying placards and distributing handbills is more or less a tentative one.

A NOVEL USE.

The bated bureaucracy seems be hard put to it to discover a substitute for the obsolescent Defence of India Act and their legal advisers seem to hvae devised a novel though wholly illegal use of this section, so that it may serve the purpose of section three of the D. of I. A. It is an old weapon wielded in a wholly experimental mood and if it succeeds here an extensive application of it will be resorted to for dealing with the non-cooperation propaganda. One cannot help viewing the application of this section to ordinary political movements with much alarm. The legislature never contemplated the use to which section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code is proposed to be put. If on the contrary it succeeded there would be no limit to its misuse and almost anything under the sun might be effected by an order under it. It is quite a serious menace to public liberty.

All Congress leaders and delegates have left Calcutta. Mr. and Mrs. Gandhi have gone to Bolepur as guests of Mr. Andrews.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints Church, Kirkee, on Sunday morning.

The O. S. K. steamer Siam Maru (outward bound) left Singapore on the 11th instant for Bombay via Colombo.

A Calcutta message, dated September 13, states:—Black fever has again broken out in Duars, the latest victim being Mr. Walker of Sarn Sang Tea Estate.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCIL.

CONGRESSMEN'S POSITION.

DISCUSSION AT A. I. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following is a fuller account of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Calcutta on the 9th instant, as published by the "Hindu":—

At the request of many members of the All-India Congress Committee, a special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee to consider what action has to be take with reference to the resolution on Non-Co-operation passed by the Special Congress, was held on Thursday evening at the president's quarters. Large number of members were present, including Mr. Gandhi and Pundit Malaviya. Pandit Malaviya was in the chair.

At the outset the Hon. Mr. Khaparde raised the question as to how far some of the steps that might have to be taken by the All-India Congress Committee as the executive of the Congress in carrying out the resolution of the Congress on Non-Co-operation earnestly advising the withdrawal by the candidates of their candidature for election to the reformed Councils and the refusal on the part of the voters to vote for any candidate who may, despite the Congress advice, offer himself for election, may or may not come under the penal provisions of the Corrupt Practices and Election Offences Act, passed yesterday in the Viceroy's Council.

After a long discussion in which distinguished lawyers like Messrs. Chakravarthi, Jinnah, Abbas Tyabji, Jayakar, Das, Lalaji, Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, R. P. Karandikar, Kelkar and Gandhi, and Mrs. Besant and other persons took part, the suggestions that Pandit Malaviya should consult friends and take legal opinion, if necessary, and place the matter before the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay was agreed to without dissent.

Mr. Vijayaraghavachari moved and Mr Yakub Hassan seconded, and Mr. Lajpat Rai supported that a special committee consisting of Messrs. Gandhi, Nehru and Patel be appointed to draw a Memorandum of Instructions for carrying out the resolution on Non-Co-operation and to place the same for sanction before the All-India Congress Committee meeting to be held at Bombay.

Mr. George Joseph, Madura, moved and Mr. Jawarlal Nehru seconded an amendment, to delete the words relating to placing the Memorandum of Instructions before the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee for approval.

Mr. Lajpat Rai, in a strong speech, opposed it and said that the passing of the amendment would involve the practical dismissal of the All-India Congress Committee.

The amendment was rejected by an overwhelming majority of the house and the resolution, as originally moved, was carried.

TILAK MEMORIAL.

On the motion of Mr. Lajpat Rai a strong, influential and representative committee was formed to concert measures for raising an All-India Memorial to be called Likamanya Balgangadhar Tilak Maharaj Memorial with Mr. N. C. Kelkar as secretary and to report at the next meeting of the All-India Congress Committee.

PANDIT MALAVIA.

In bringing the meeting to a close Pandit Malaviya said he felt it his duty to state to his friends present that alhough he had the greatest regard and affection for Mr. Gandhi, it was his most painful duty to differ from him entirely in regard to the resolution of the Congress on Non-Cooperation and if he was therefore determined on that account to pursue a course of action different from that adopted by the Congress, they would not misunderstand him. Neither could he on that account feel himself the less a Congressman or the less attached to the aims and objects of the Congress. He was therefore determined to remain in the Congress and at the same time seek election to the Legislative Council.

MR. KASTURIRANGA IYENGAR.

Mr. Kasturiranga Iyengar said that he felt relieved to hear the statement, from the Punditji because a number of friends who were standing as candidates and who were also Congressmen had doubts as to whether they should continue to be the members of the Congress seeking elections to the Councils. He added that the Punditji's example would be a precedent to them and may be acted upon by others who were in a similar position with regard to the resolution. He then expressed that the Members would like to hear Mr. Gandhi's views on the matter whereupon Pundit Malavya requested Mr. Gandhi to state his views.

Mr. Gandhi said that as he had expressed his opinion in the Press, the Subjects Committee and elsewhere, he would state it again that it was perfectly competent for the minority to continue to be members of the Congress and to be free to act or not to act on the resolution of the Congress according to their convictions and conscience and said that he agreed with Mr. Malaviya in the view he took as regards this matter.

CONGRESS EXECUTIVE'S POSITION.

Other questions were put and answered by those who were interested in the matter as to what extent the resolution of the Congress affected the Executive of the Congress.

Mrs. Besant observed that as she was totally opposed to Non-Co-operation, she as a member of the All India Congress Committee felt she ought not to act in the Committee and she would cease to attend further meeting of the Committee till the next Congress.

MR. MALAVIYA.

Mr. Malavya, however, said that as an ex-officio member of the Committee, he would continue to attend the meetings of the Committee till he was

Several other questions

Mr. Malaviya finally

present not to take any h

LATEST CABLES.

ITALIAN METAL WORKERS' STRUGGLE.

FACTORY AFTER FACTORY BEING SEIZED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 12,
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 14.

Rome.—Later reports show that the National Labour Convention at Milan decided to leave the future direction of the metal workers' struggle in the hands of the Labour Federation. The Convention decided that the immediate struggle should, at present, be confined to metal workers who were ordered to remain in command of factories with a view to the factories passing in the interest of the community under the workmen's direct management. It was declared that the object of the struggle was to force the masters to recognise the syndicalist control of industries. The situation is obscure, because, while the result of the Convention is described as victory for the Moderates, the Convention pledged itself to embark upon a national policy of socialisation of industries and dispossessing owners.

At present Government is practically non-existent. Sgr. Giolitti has gone to Aixles-bains, the bourgeoisie is apathetic and workers are seizing factory after factory undisturbed. Two hundred chemical works, several textile factories and principal boot and shoe factories in Milan have been commandeered.

Railwaymen are refusing to transport troops and police.

"DAILY HERALD".

"BOMBSHELL."

KRASSIN NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.

"The Times" states that the publication of offer of seventy-five thousand sterling to the "Daily Herald" from Russia caused suspension of negotiations which the Krassin Mission was carrying on in London. It transpires that the "Herald's" bombshell was made public few hours before the interview had been arranged to take place between members of the Soviet Mission and Mr. Lloyd George. At this interview, the latter consequently, plainly intimated that new situation had arisen and the mater must be cleared up before trade negotiations could be resumed.

IRISH CONSTABULARY BEING REARMED.

LARGE QUANTITY OF ARMS AT BELFAST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 14.

It is reported that the Royal Irish Constabulary is being re-armed with modern service rifles and revolvers and furnished with steel bodyguards worn under the tunic. A large quantity of rifles and revolvers have been landed at Belfast from a Government vessel. It is believed that the arms are intended for use of the special police force in Ulster.

ELECTRICIANS THREATENED STRIKE.

TO BEGIN ON 18TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 1 a.m., Sept. 14.

Twenty thousand electricians employed in the London Traffic and Electrical Works, will strike on the 18th instant, if the employers do not withdraw the lock-out notices. Meanwhile, the Government Court of Inquiry into the dispute has been appointed and opens to-day. The Chairman is Sir David Harrel.

CHINESE OUTLOOK.

"MOST DEPRESSING."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Sept., 14.

A Peking message to "The Times" says that the outlook in China is most depressing. Government's monthly revenue is three quarters of a million sterling, but irreducible expenditure is two millions and, in addition, Government is inundated with enormous bills in connection with the recent campaign, which it is totally unable to meet. Successful generals are squeezing Peking dry of ready cash. The Revolutionary army is pushing on to Canton and driving back Kwangsi troops. Canton is in a state of panic and part of the population is already fleeing. The country is hag-ridden by militarists and a large area in the Chihli, Honan and Shantung provinces is confronted with famine in an unprecedented scale.

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Tuesday, September 14, 1920.

THE CRISIS IN ENGLAND.

The political crisis in England has reached its final stage. The possibility of grave consequences ensuing the rupture between the Government and Labour must now be faced, for the hounds of a gigantic national struggle are straining at the leash and there is no knowing what the end of the struggle may be. To start with, after a prolonged period of serious conflict with the Government on the one side and the coal-owners on the other, always ending in abortive conferences, the Miners' Federation of Great Britain has obtained a ballot overwhelmingly in favour of a strike to enforce its demands. Briefly, these demands are stated in the ballot resolution submitted to all the lodges in Great Britain: "In view of the refusal of the Government to concede the claims of the federation for a reduction in the price of domestic coal by 14s. 2d. a ton and an advance of wages of 2s. per shift for members of 18 years of age and upwards and 1s. per shift from 16 to 18 years and 9d. per shift beyond 16, are you in favour of strike action to secure these claims?" On the face of it this appears to be a simple proposition but without facts and figures it is not possible to comprehend the full significance attaching to the miners' threat. Last year the situation was so grave that the Government appointed what is known as the Sankey Committee to investigate the conditions prevailing in the coal industry. The Sankey Committee brought in a verdict which was construed as being favourable to the miners' demand for the nationalisation of coal-mines, but the Government, leaning towards the coal owners as against the coal miners, refused to carry out its recommendations. The miners took a ballot. The policy of direct action to enforce nationalisation was vetoed by nearly a 3 to 1 majority and the policy of educating the country as to the miners' demands was adopted-inspite of the whole-hearted support offered by the Trade Union Congress in its Glasgow session last September. Now, as a result of propaganda, the tables have been reversed and a strike of nearly one million and a quarter workers is expected to commence on Monday next. The facts are that the miners' demand for increased wages will cost the industry 27 millions sterling. The decrease in the price of household coal will cost the industry 36 millions sterling—the total of increased cost being 63 millions. Where is this money to come from? The miners state that the coal industry at the present rate will make 66 millions sterling in surplus profits by its export trade in the twelve months ending next May. The Government wish to tax this amount and gather it in as revenue. The miners wish to tax it for the benefit both of the workers and of the consumers for, not only will their demand mean an increase in wages but it will mean a substantial decrease in the price of all commodities affected by the price of coal.

The Miner's Threat

Again, apart from the wider issue between the Government and the miners, there is a narrower issue between the miners and the mine-owners. It is the issue of nationalisation which no doubt affects the country as a whole. Everything points to the Government's ultimate intention to deliver control of the mines to the owners after having exercised virtual control during the war. As a first instalment they have passed a bill known as the Mining Industry Bill which is meant merely to throw dust in the eyes of those who not quite knowing the real meaning of nationalisation are likely to be bluffed by a mere simulacrum. The Bill strengthens bureaucratic control of the mines in the interests of the owners whose profits of 26 millions sterling are guaranteed, being double their pre-war profits. The Miners' Federation demands a bill assuring democratic control in the interest of the workers whose arguments in favour of nationalisation seem absolutely irrefutable in so far as nationalisation will mean cheaper coal, better conditions of labour, the elimination of profiteering and scientific management. The struggle has now reached its climax. The estimate made by "The Times" of the seriousness of the situation is undoubtedly correct. "If the strike is declared," it states "the public should be under no delusion as to the thoroughness of the stoppage. There is no better drilled and disciplined organisation or one more solid than the Miners' Federation of Great Britain." No one can foretell the consequences but it is ominous that reports are coming through of the imminence of a general election in case of a strike, for it must be remembered that it is more than likely that the Transport Workers and Railwaymen will move hand in hand with the miners. The only way out of a general strike is a general election or else a general revolution. The masses of unemployed skilled men who will go to swell the ranks of those who are already out of work will form an inflammable multitude, which may bring down the whole fabric of Government in Great Britain unless the only constitutional remedy for such a drastic state of affairs is forthcoming, namely: an appeal to the electorate. But there are other portents which make it certain that the days of the Coalition Government are numbered. The mess made by the British Cabinet, (which in this matter has been led by the nose by Mr. Winston Churchill) over the Russian affair, has resulted in the formation of a Labour Council of Action which will advocate a general strike unless peace is made with Russia and the dishonest policy of intrigue and intervention is definitely abandoned. The future of Russo-Polish negotiations which have been transferred from Minsk to Riga is not in doubt. Poland must make peace or else go under. But in the meantime Allied folly may precipitate another crisis over the unfortunate Wrangel who is talking like a bold Napoleon in Crimea and acting in London, through Lord Curzon, as a bold bad buccaneer now on his last legs.

Muddle Everywhere.

Meanwhile, Mr. Lloyd George has to face the wrath of the civilised world over the slow torture which is being inflicted on Mr. McSweeney, the Lord Mayor of Cork. The papers report violent scenes outside Brixton goal and frequent collisions with the police by crowds maddened by the iniquity of torturing, it may be to death, a man against whom the Court Martial which sentenced him could find no better charge than that he was in possession of a resolution of the Corporation proclaiming adherence to the Sinn Fein Parliament. Ireland has proved to be the grave of many reputations and it will be a miracle if the present Government succeeds in tiding over the grave and menacing Irish situation which is mostly of its own creation. The Coalition has other troubles to face. The Electricians' look-out has now been taken up by Labour as a national question. An ultimatum has been delivered to the employers declaring that in the event of a failure to adjust differences there will be a complete stoppage in all the generating stations in the Metropolitan area. London is faced with a dire outlook. No coal, no railways, no light, no transport with the possibility of no food approaching the inhabitants in the near future. The obvious fact is that the Coalition Government has well-nigh dug its own grave It has created an unprecedented situation both at home and abroad. It has muddled with Labour, muddled with Russia, muddled with the Empire and played with Great Britain's finances with reckless folly. There is no hope for the people of Great Britain in a House of Commons packed with the representatives of the vested interests. The reactionaries who control the British Cabinet look in Russia to the establishment of a Czarist regime and are prepared to sacrifice men and money without the slightest reference to the electorate. At home they care more for their royalties than for the rights of the workers. In the Empire they uphold in their inaction, if not in words, the brutalities committed by men who have disgraced their nation with foul and inhuman deeds. Who shall be sorry if a general purge, in the true Cromwellian sense, clears the Government of Great Britain of the elements of reaction which are slowly driving the whole nation to the verge of revolution? The Coalition is certainly in bad odour. But there are few, in the days that are ahead of the Coalition, who doubt the verdict of a general election and fewer still who shall regret it!

Notes of the Day.

A Bishop on Mesopotamia.

We do not think anyone with the least regard to his reputation would care to defend the Mesopotamian administration. But the Bishop of Singapore has dared to do the impossible. His defence of Colonel Wilson who has made quite a mess of Mesopotamia is singularly weak. The attempt to impose an Indianised administration of the costly civilian and bureaucratic type is to a great extent responsible for the trouble in Mesopotamia, apart, of course, from the desire of Arabs to be masters in their own country. The argument that it was temporary would not excuse Colonel Wilson. If temporary, it was all the worse. The Bishop of Singapore says that Colonel Wilson's administration was only a stop-gap till the mandate was definitely assigned to Britain. Were there ever any doubts? Who was to assign when the Allies had definitely assigned to themselves the portions they worked long before they had even occupied the Turkish territories? There was no pretence of consulting the party most interested—that is, the Arabs. It is clear that Colonel Wilson has bungled or rather Government themselves have bungled and the best thing they can now do is to wash their hands of Mesopotamia. It cannot be known how far Colonel Wilson carried out his own policy or how far he reflected the policy of Government but it is admitted on all hands except perhaps by gentlemen who have found billets in Mesopotamia that Britain should retire from Mesopotamia and leave the Arabs to rule themselves. Mesopotamians do not seem to appreciate at all "the good intentions" of Britain and how long is Britain going to stay in a house, at such a terrible cost, specially when she is not wanted? And what of Indian troops in Mesopotamia? Far from Government bringing back Indian soldiers from Mesopotamia, they are actually sending more troops to Mesopotamia. So far as India is concerned, it has left the matter in no doubt and it was perfectly made clear in Calcutta that the country wanted to have nothing to do with Mesopotamia. If Britain wants to plant herself in Mesopotamia, it is her business and the least India expects from her is to employ her own troops in conquering other countries for herself.

Australian Affairs.

Mr. Hughes outlined the Australian policy and it shows what little the Colonies care for the Empire when their own interests are concerned. The colonials are quite free to come and settle in India and exploit the country for their benefit. But the colonies should be kept uncontaminated by Indians! Any European, Czech, Russian, Jugo-Slav or Bulgarian and even a German will do; the only person they do not want, except for labour, is the Indian. Such a position is extremely intolerable and highly insulting and so long as England is keeping Inida in a humiliating political position, matters cannot be righted. Indians are wanted to fight the battles of the Empire and they are to be excluded from the Colonies; is it so? Is that the policy of Mr. Hughes? Was he not ashamed of openly avowing that the most vital part of the Australian policy was the preservation of Australia for the European? Australia may badly need the help of India one day, when the menace he referred to would become a grim reality and she might repent then of the scandalously outrageous policy she has now adopted. India has nothing to do with the problems of defence Mr. Hughes dwelt upon. It does not so much complain of the Colonies as of the British. England is powerless to defend India in these matters. England is equally unwilling to allow India to defend herself by allowing her Swarajya. If matters were in our hands, South Africa and Australia would have sung quite another tune.

Signing of Turkish Treaty.

Representatives of eleven States, besides "Turkey", attached their signatures to the so-called Turkish Treaty on August 10th—viz., Great Britain, France, Italy, Japan, Greece, Roumania, Belgium, Armenia, Portugal, Poland and Czecho-Slovakia. Serbia, which was expected to sign the document, refrained from doing so, because, we are told, she is unwilling to assume that part of the Turkish debt which was to fall to her share with former Turkish territory. From the way in which her former "Allies" have treated Serbia since the end of the war, especially in the matter of the division of the "spoils", the latter cannot put a high value on the "honour" of attaching her signature to the Turkish Treaty—an "honour", moreover, which would oblige her to shoulder a portion of the Turkish debt! Serbia, therefore, deemed it more profitable to decline the "honour" with thanks! Another "ally" of the European Powers, viz., King Hussein of Hedjaz, also failed to appreciate the "honour"—which, would have amounted to a dishonour in his case,—seeing the manner in which France and Great Britain had treated his son, Emir Feisul, in Syria. The omission to send Lord Sinha as "representative" of India was, we hope, purposely arranged for, as, if the Imperial Government were so disposed, they could have easily deputed some titled being from among the Indian princes to sign the Treaty "on behalf of India." If this had been done, it would have added insult to the injury already done to Indian feelings. Perhaps, aware of the consequences of such a step, the Imperial Government refrained from calling upon by any "representatives" of India to endorse the Treaty.

Lord Chelmsford's Successor.

One would have imagined that Mr. Winston Churchill would be among the last persons to find fabour in the eyes of a journal of the type of the "Pioneer", as a candidate for the Indian Viceroyalty in succession to Lord Chelmsford, but evidently the brilliant (!) ministerial record of Mr. Churchill during the past few years has converted the Allahabad journal into a warm admirer of this militant statesman. "A few years ago", writes the journal, "the prospect of his advent as Viceroy would have been strongly opposed by many who would now welcome his coming. He is certainly strong enough to resist the encroachment of a pushful Secretary of State on the one hand and to deal with disorderly elements in India on the other. He is also member of the Government, responsible for the reforms and therefore should be in full sympathy with the legitimate aspirations of India." While one can readily endorse the "Pioneer's" estimate of Mr. Churchill's strength of will—which many would describe as pure hot-headed obstinacy—it is rather too sweeping an observation to make that because he has been a member of Government, he should be in full sympathy with the reforms scheme. We know how far the presence of a Lord Milner has helped to secure recognition by Government of the "legitimate aspirations" of Indians. Apart from his recent speech during the Punbjab debate, Mr. Churchill, during his long ministerial career, has betrayed no real sympathy for Indians, while his knowledge of Indian affairs is, to say the least, a doubtful quantity. On the other hand, Mr. Churchill's erratic temperament, wedded to a spirit of most unfortunate obstinacy, have led him into committing his country to a series of political and military blunders of a woeful type, as the world is fully aware. Mr. Churchill's attitude towards Ireland and Russia has not been such as to encourage Indians in their faith either in his statesmanship or his democratic sympathies.

Sir George Lloyd as Viceroy?

A London correspondent writes:—

It is reported on reliable authority that Mr. Montagu is unwilling to accept the Viceregal post even if it is offered to him. The anti-Montagu party in the Cabinet is strong and it is now certain that Mr. Montagu is out of the field. Now it is a quadrangular contest, the runners being Lord Birkenhead, Lord Londonderry, Lord Islington and Sir George Lloyd, of whom Sir George Lloyd is the favourite. It is expected that the announcement of the final selection will be made at an early date. The question of the successor to Lord Sinha as Under-Secretary of State is still open and there is every chance of Lord Islington returning to his old post in case his claim for the Indian *gadi* is out-voted.

Rubbing the Salt.

That the authorities in this country are still unrepentent and have learnt nothing from the unfortunate happenings of last year, is to be seen in their persistence in seeking to impose indemnities on cities like Amritsar, Delhi and Ahmedabad and thus adding insult to the injury already done to the populations of these cities. From Lord Chelmsford downwards, officials have been haranguing to the people of this country on the desirability of letting bygones be by-gones, but their high precept is in strange contrast with their practice as illustrated in the determination everywhere to let slip no opportunity of rubbing in the salt into the wound! If the authorities are really anxious to forget the past, they would not show themselves so anxious to demand their "pound of flesh" from a people smarting under a grievous wrong. The indemnities by themselves are so insignificantly small that if the authorities were so minded they could be excused with a light heart. But the spirit of retaliation is still abroad and the sufferings— not to say the humiliation—of the people of the cities concerned, appear to be of little consequence. Amritsar, in spite of all the blood tribute it has paid to the O'Dwyerian regime, is being further called upon to penalise itself by a terminal tax. The citizens of Delhi are called upon in a similar manner publicly to humiliate themselves. Lest any self-respecting citizens should be led away into refusing to pay the humiliating penalty, the Delhi authorities are making a highly questionable use of Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code by prohibiting the exhibition of placards calculated to induce the public to refuse to submit to the unjust impost. The authorities in resorting to Section 144 are stretching their powers beyond their legitimate sphere. Is it not time that officialdom at Delhi realised the maturity of their policy of baiting self-respecting citizens?

Secondary School Teachers' Grievances.

A correspondent writes:—

Recently the Director of Public Instruction announced a new scale of pay for secondary teachers of this Presidency, ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 with annual increments of Rs. 5, until a limit of Rs. 80 was reached, and thereafter of Rs. 10. It is understood and the Director of Public Instruction, in his original instructions to Headmasters of High Schools, states that temporary and provisional allowance may be drawn along with these rates of pay. The Accountant-General, Bombay, has, however, refused to pay the allowance on the ground that it is not payable with the revised rates of pay and has ordered immediate recovery of payment made in spite of the fact that a reference to Government is pending. Thus a teacher getting Rs. 85 under old rules has his salary reduced to Rs. 50 a month and will get only Rs. 25 this month owing to the recovery. The Accountant-General has even refused suspension of recovery till final orders are received from Government. The attention of Sir George Lloyd must be drawn to the extreme hardship of those teachers who come to Bombay for nine months training and who have hardly any credit with Bombay traders to go upon. So far as I understand this scale is not revised in the sense Government are revising rates of pay just now for it is inconceivable a clerk would be started on Rs. 70 while a teacher only on a pittance of Rs. 50.

The grievance of the teachers, as will be seen, is very real and redress is essential. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, we hope, will immediately move in the matter.

Cottage Industries.

An influential movement is on foot in Madras for the formation of an association to improve and encourage cottage industries in the Southern Presidency. There is already in existence in Bengal an association with similar aims and objects and it has given a not inconsiderable impetus to the revival of some of the useful small home industries, which were in a moribund condition Some small new industries, like button and comb-making, carpet-weaving, etc., have been helped to their legs. The movement, though in its infancy, has great potentialities of good in it, as everyone cognisant of the present economic condition of the country will testify. We in this Presidency stand in bad need of a movement of this nature. There are more than a dozen small cottage industries, besides weaving, peculiar to this Presidency, which, if revived and placed on a firm footing, will enable a very large number of people in our villages to eke out their living in decent comfort. The special session of the Congress has called upon the people of this country, as a means of achieving economic freedom, to uphold the Swadeshi movement and especially to revive the handloom industry. By all means let us patronise the products of Indian factories and workshops, but side by side with such encouragement to indigenous manufactures every endeavour should be made to revive and encourage industries of the cottage type. There are hundreds of these industries, of artistic excellence as well as purely economic value of a high order, which are struggling for existence owing to the apathy of the present generation and which, if properly developed, will be the means of warding off starvation from the doors of thousands of poor families in the villages. We earnestly hope, under the lead of Mr. Gandhi, an influential movement will be inaugurated in this Presidency, aiming at the revival and encouragement of cottage industries.

LORD MILNER'S RETIREMENT FORESHADOWED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 1st
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

The "Weekly Dispatch" foreshadows early retirement of Lord Milner from the Colonial Office.

ESSAY IN COOPERATION!

THE IMPOTENT COUNCIL!

DANGER OF ARBITRARY POWER.

MR. SASTRI'S PUNJAB RESOLUTION DISALLOWED.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, Sept. 13.

It was on the tenth July last that the Hon. Mr. Sastri, gave notice from Madras to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, of certain resolutions of which one was as follows.

This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor-General in Council that with a view to prevent the recurrence of excesses and severities similar to those that were committed by certain officials in the exercise of martial law powers last year in the Punjab (1) deterrent punishment be meted out to the officers that have been found guilty of improper and callous exercise of such powers or of acts calculated to humiliate Indians as a race and (2) no pension, gratuity or compassionate allowance of any kind be paid out of the revenue of India to such officers"

After arrival here (Simla) Mr. Sastri told to a press representative, "I sent in a revised form of the resolution on the 3rd September, requesting that if it was not considered admissable the original might be allowed to stand. It was as follows:

(A) "This council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to communicate following to the Secretary of State for India. This council affirms its full confidence in the Right Hon. Edwin Samuel Montagu, Secretary of State for India, and record its grateful thanks to him for declaring unequivocally in the House of Commons that the connection of India with the British Empire is based on the idea of equal partnership and vindicating righteous principles that there ought to be perfect racial equality in India and that Indian lives and Indian honour ought to be held as sacred as British lives and British honour.

(B) This Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that with a view to prevent recurrence of excesses and severities similar to those that were committed by certain officers in exercise of martial law powers last year in the Punjab, deterrent punishment be meted out to the officers, who have been or may be found guilty of improper exercise of such powers or of acts calculated to humiliate Indians as a race and that such punishment be duly published."

The Hon. Mr. Sastri has been now officially informed that both his original and revised resolutions have been disallowed under Rule 7 of Rules regarding discussion of matters of public importance.

Mr. Sastri has also been told that the President, after giving the matter his most earnest and careful consideration, has reluctantly come to the decision that neither of the resolutions can, in his opinion, be moved consistently with public interest. In arriving at this conclusion, his Excellency has been influenced by considerations which he emphasised in his speech at the commencement of the present Legislative session,—considerations which have lost none of their cogency by events which have transpired since those remarks were made.

IMPOTENCE OF COUNCIL.

Mr. Sastri, in the course of a press interview, briefly reviewed the Punjab happenings ending with the House of Lords' debate and emphasised that the time had long arrived when Government must openly express adherence to the cardinal principle of righteous administration that the just feelings of an outraged and insulted people must prevail over the unjust demands of a small section of overgrown officials.

Mr. Sastri, concluding, said, "In such circumstances to choke off discussion in the Indian Legislative Council by the arbitrary exercise of Executive discretion and silence representatives of people whose dearest feelings are engaged and whose honour, welfare and self-respect are in peril is to give a vivid and shocking proof of the impotence of the Imperial Legislative Council and humiliating the position of its members. His Excellency the President has, in exercising his power of disallowances in the case of the Punjab resolution, demonstrated in a striking manner the great danger in any constitution of putting an arbitrary power of this kind in the hands of the Executive, who lie under a constant temptation to escape being confronted with their critics and of exalting their own convenience and prestige to the level of complete identity with public interests."

MR. SASTRI'S LETTER TO VICEROY.

WITHDRAWS ALL OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

The following is the text of the letter which Mr. Sastri has addressed to the Secretary, Government of India, Legislative Department, in reply to the latter's letter conveying the President's disallowance of the former's resolution on Punjab disturbances:—

"Sir, I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks your letter of the 11th instant intimating the President's disallowance of my resolution regarding misdeeds of certain officials in the Punjab during the recent Martial Law regime. I am particularly indebted for a full statement of his Excellency's position contained therein and for thoughtful and considerate permission accorded to me for publishing the full text of my letter and of my resolution. In our Delhi session early this year, Government promised us an opportunity of discussing the Hunter Committee Report in the Council. The Cabinet in the 6th paragraph of the Secretary of State's despatch of the 26th May this year, have directed Government to take punitive action against guilty officials. So far the public have no information as to the action, that has been taken or may be taken. With the Government's desire that racial ill-feeling should, and if possible, cease every member of this Council will sympathise. In any case, I cordially do. The discussion and acceptance of my resolution would have helped and nowise hindered this and prompt and suitable action in the direction suggested by me can alone allay the public resentment and it is futile to trust to mere lapse of time. The subject is sure to be brought up in greatly aggravated circumstances at the next opportunity. For these reasons, among others, I consider the action of his Excellency the President in shutting out a free discussion in the Council of the issues involved most ill-advised and unfortunate. The non-official members of this Council have likewise cause to feel aggrieved that by an exercise of the President's discretion they have been deprived of an opportunity of discussing a matter of overwhelming consequences, which has thrown the country into a ferment and been subject of a heated debate in both Houses of Parliament. The state of my mind in consequence of his Excellency's decision is such that I do not think it right to move my other resolutions and I must respectfully request his Excellency to treat them as withdrawn."

INDIAN NATIONALISM.

COULD GOVT. KEEP PACE WITH IT?

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Sept. 13.
Recd. 1-15 a.m., Sept., 14.

The "Observer" commenting on the appointment of Mr A. F. Whyte as President of the Legislative Assembly expresses the opinion that the appointtment is eminently a good one. It pays a tribute to Mr. Whyte's experience of the Mother of Parliament's knowledge of Foreign affairs and liberal attitude to contemporary problems.

Mr. Whyte, interviewed by the "Observer," declared that it was an experiment in Liberalism on a large scale. The question was.—Could we keep pace with Indian Nationalism while simultaneously meeting the needs of practical good Government. He was of opinion that the next four years would be ones of anxious experiment. He emphasised that as hundred out of the hundred and forty members of the Legislative Assembly would be Indian, there would be an overwhelming majority for Indian influence. Experience would show how the influence would be used.

"NO REMOTEST CHANCE OF SUCCESS."

"CONGRESS OUGHT TO BE CHLOROFORMED."

MR. BAPTISTA ON THE DECISION.

The following is the text of the interview which a representative of "The Chronicle" had with Mr. Baptista, after the deliberations of the Special Congress were over:—

Q.—What do you think of Mr. Gandhi's triumph, Mr. Baptista?

A.—I think Mr. Gandhi has wounded the Congress and dug a grave by one stroke. Either the Congress or Mr. Gandhi will be buried in that grave. If Mr. Gandhi's prophecy is going to be fulfilled the Congress will be buried and if he proves a false prophet Mr. Gandhi will be buried. Meanwhile, the Congress ought to be chloroformed.

Q.—Is there then no use for the Congress at Nagpur?

A.—None whatever, unless we wish to emulate the example of the Khilafat Committee and muster strong in order to repeal the "futwa", now promulgated.

Q.—Would you advise that course?

A.—I would, if I consulted my own feelings, but I do not wish to hurt the Moslem feeling, although they have made the Congress the tail of the Khilafat lion. If you had witnessed how brave men wept when somebody sang some psalm at the Khilafat Conference, you would never dream of doing it. I wish them God-speed and success.

Q.—But will they succeed?

A.—Well, if the Partition of Bengal was rectified, I believe the Partition of Turkey could be rectified on the lines the Khilafat Deputation has indicated. But for such rectification, an exclusively religious movement, under trusted and devout Pirs and Maulanas would have been a thousand times more effectual. Government know how Mahomedan religious feelings become surcharged with vapours, causing spontaneous combustion and explosion. Unfortunately the Khilafat agitation secured a secular and political aspect by the headship of Mr. Gandhi, and this mistaken impression will be confirmed by its being brought into the Congress and mixed up with the question of Swaraj and the Punjab tragedy.

'No Remotest chance of success."

Q.—But now it is no use crying over spilt milk. What do you think are the chances of success?

A.—I still think the Moslems would do well to act alone, outside the Congress, and appeal to us for help in their plan of campaign. I do not think there is the remotset chance of success by Mr. Gandhi's Non-Cooperation with Non-Violence and Non-Organisation outside the dreamland or Alice's Wonderland. I think success is possible by a combination of all methods, viz., operation, Cooperation and Non-Cooperation on practical lines.

Q.—What do you mean by operation, Cooperation and Non-Cooperation?

A.—I mean that there are some things which we must do. These we should not neglect to do. For example, we should work the Council for all it is worth. It is a post of duty and not a place of honour. By Co-operation, I mean we should cooperate with everyone who is moving towards the goal of Swaraj. By Non-Cooperation, I mean we should decline to cooperate with Government when cooperation is essential and indispensable to Government in order to bring necessary pressure on Government in the same way as the Labour Party in England is doing by way of Direct Action.

Violence—not practical politics.

Q.—Is there any place for Violence in your plan?

A.—No. Violence is not practical politics with a disarmed nation. With proper organisation violence can be dispensed with But without organisation Mr. Gandhi is stirring up forces which he will have to denounce at a later period. But if he does so, he will be denounced by his own blind followers!

Q.—What makes you say so?

A.—Mr. Jamnadas, buoting Mr. Gandhi, said:—"If there be violence I shall denounce it and help Government in suppressing it." At this the audience shouted "Shame, Shame", most vociferously. This lasted for several minutes. The greatest indignation was displayed at this sentiment. But if they condemned Mr. Jamnadas for such cooperation with Government they must condemn Mr. Gandhi for the same reason, for there is no doubt of Mr. Gandhi's express declaration of such cooperation with Government. Yet these are his followers. These very men who by their shouts approve violence—the very men by whose votes Mr. Gandhi triumphed. It seems to me the Saint is flirting with Satan.

Sword of Damocles.

Q.—Are you going to accept the decision of the Congress and be loyal to the Congress?

A.—I do not know how you define loyalty, but Mr. Gandhi declared in the All-India Congress Committee, after the Congress decided to boycott the Councils, that it would be quite consistent with loyalty to the Congress, even if any Congressman sought election to the Council. If this be loyalty, the Congress resolutions are mere pious opinions, which every loyal Congressman is at liberty to cast into the waste-paper basket. Personally I cannot accept such a view so far as political questions are concerned. The Congress has no business to travel beyond politics, and interfere with a man's daily bread by requiring him to give up his practice as a lawyer. Mr. Gandhi by his stubbornness under the Sword of Damocles wielded by the Khilafat Committee, has made losses of all of us. He has offended and alienated all intellectuals. I would like to place the Congress exclusively at his disposal till he has attained Swaraj or found a resting place in the grave he has dug.

GANDHI'S PROGRAMME.

"LACKS DEFINITENESS OF AIM."

SIR NARAYAN'S STATEMENT ON CONGRESS DECISION.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Sept. 13.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar in a statement to the press pointing out the consequences of the acceptance of Mr. Gandhi's programme of non-cooperation says:—"The mistory of movements, revolutionary in their aim, has repeated itself in the case of Mr. Gandhi's non-cooperation resolution adopted by an overwhelming majority in the Special Congress at Calcutta. Lord Morley has summed up that history in one of his books as proving beyond doubt two lessons. The first lesson is that there are large classes of minds to whom a rigorously compact system put in the garb of neat logic is so irresistably fascinating that they will not tolerate any qualification or reservation of its theoretical principle and that such classes, with no definiteness of aim will swallow the system wholesale and come to the front for a season in times of distraction. The second lesson is that the party that knows its own aims definitely is sure to have the best chance of obtaining power. The first lesson is exactly what has happened in the case of the Calcutta Congress. The only aim put forward by Mr. Gandhi is to paralyse Government. But whether the programme sketched out in the resolution is sufficient for that paralysis Mr. Gandhi does not seem to have thought, much less his followers in the Congress. For instance he would boycott the Councils. And supposing the Councils are boycotted, the only result will be not to paralyse Government but to support and strengthen those Britishers who vehemently opposed the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms scheme and who all along maintained and even now stoutly assert that India should not have representative councils or any self-governing institutions. The country will lose and the opponents for self-Government for India will be in high glee now that Mr. Gandhi has unconsciously done for them what they have all along longed for but failed to achieve.

So also as to schools and colleges, which Mr. Gandhi's programme would boycott. There has been a class of people who have maintained that it is the schools and colleges that have been the bane of British power in India because they have produced men like Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Tilak and the movements like the Congress and that the money spent on education in India had better be spent on agricultural improvements and betterment of the poor ryots who form the vast mass of Indian people. Mr. Gandhi's programme if carried out would fit in with these theorists.

BOYCOTT OF COURTS.

Mr. Gandhi would boycott the courts. Lala Lajpat Rai calls lawyers parasites. Both forget that while till about 15 or 20 years ago, European barristers had the cream of practice in our high courts. Indian lawyers have since then practically ousted them, so much so whether at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Allahabad a European barrister is becoming more or less a rare bird. If Indian lawyers boycotted our courts, European barristers would bless Mr. Gandhi and the bar would be flooded with them as it was till 15 years ago. Further, it has been a longstanding complaint on the part of the executive in India that lawyers are a nuisance and defeat justice by their curse of cross examination. This is seen in the evidence given by several British officers before the police commission of 1902. The bureaucracy will be glad and will thank Mr. Gandhi for the achievement of their long cherished object.

SWADESHI.

Mr. Gandhi fought shy of boycott of British trade, at first quibbled about swadeshi and boycott, on the ground that if he included that boycott in his programme he would lose a large following among merchants and traders. But his programme of resolution adopted by the congress boycotts foreign goods, as being in harmony with his programme of Swadeshi, forgetting the grim fact that Swadeshi has hitherto only benefited and fattened Indian traders by raising prices and ruining the poor people of India, let alone the fact that foreign goods were palmed off on people as Swadeshi goods. So instead of paralysing Government it will paralyse the people. All this shows lack of definiteness of aim on the part of Mr. Gandhi and his large following in the Congress.

As for political leaders in Congress, they too fall within that category because they have said that they approve of the principle of non-cooperation, but the question is how it is to be practised. Mr. Gandhi has been for several months preaching his programme but they could not settle the question of practicability. As for giving up of titles, neither the Government nor the title holders would either lose or benefit by giving them up. Under these circumstances, the first lesson of such movements being verified, one may well venture to prophesy that as the success of Mr. Gandhi's movement is only due to the psychology of a crowd mind in times of distraction, its so called victory is for a season only and the party that knows its own aims definitely and which knows how to handle the complex group of facts of politics is sure to have the best chance of obtaining power.

THE GREAT VERDICT.

(From Our Corresponden:.)

KARACHI, Sept. 11.

Writing in the "New Times," Prof. Vasvani says:—

The collective wisdom of the nation has blessed non-cooperation. It is the greatest decision of the Congress. It indicates the dawn of a new day in our history, for this non-cooperation is a positive pratical method of building up the life of freedom. By adopting it the nation declares to the world its faith in itself and in the might of right. It is a decision not of despair but faith. After long painful period of years India's eyes have opened on a path not strewn with roses yet rich in promise.

NON-COOPERATION IN PRACTICE.

BENGAL IN EARNEST.

LAWYERS SUSPEND PRACTICE

BANGALORE STARTS MUSLIM NATIONAL SCHOOL.

Mr. Asafaq Ali wires from Calcutta under date September 13:

Several Musalman lawyers of Bengal have suspended practice in accordance with Non-Cooperation programme, and will devote the whole time for Khilafat work. Four brothers, Mohamad Zasin (Vakil of Burdwan), Syed Abdul Samad, (vakil of Burhampur), Syed Abdulmajid (Mukhtar of Rampur Hat), Syed Mohamadmobin (Mukhtar of Suri, District Birbhoom), Mohamed Shamsoodin Ahmad Bt. (vakil of High Court of Khushtia, District Nadia), and Chaudhri Mohmed Esa Alig (vakil High Court, Calcutta) have suspended practice Several other well-known Mussalman lawyers of Bengal will shortly announce suspension of practice. Molvi Najmuddin Ahamad Sahab, retired Deputy Magistrate, has resigned his Honorary Presidency Magistracy. Musalmans of Bangalore have withdrawn their children from Government or aided schools, and started a Muslim National School in pursuance of the Khilafat programme.

Khilafat Purse Rs. 44,200.

Mr. Chotani, the respected President of the All-India Central Khilafat Committee, and Mr. Agmad Sidique Khatri, Secretary, left Calcutta, last night, by the Punjab mail. A large number of friends and Khilafat workers gave them a hearty send off. Their carriage was one mass of flowers. Their hosts, the Halai Memon Association, presented Mr. Chotani with a Khilafat purse of twenty-five thousand rupees, collected on the Id Day from Memons. Representatives of the Young Muslim Association, Rangoon, presented a purse of twelve thousand rupees, and Chandi Merchants of Calcutta seven thousand two hundred seventy, as the first instalment.

Leaders' activities.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President, Khilafat Committee, Bengal, is organisising Khilafat work in the Province. The Maula a Sahab will now devote all his time for Khilafat work at the headquarters in Bombay, to guide and advice the Non-Cooperation Committee, on all matters pertaining to Islamic law.

Mr. Yakoob Hasan is staying in Calcutta and will next week start for Madras, after consulting Mr. Gandhi. Mr. Shaukat Ali will join Mahatmaji at Bolpur, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore's home, and then proceed with him on tour to Behar and the U. P. He will return to Bombay on the 25th to receive Mr. Mohamed Ali, Maulana Sulaiman Nadvi, Mr. Abul Kasim Andarhayal, who are expected to reach Bombay by the 26th.

MADRAS CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MESSRS. KASTURIRIYENGER, A. RANGASWAMI AND S. SATYAMURTI RESIGN

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

Mr. S. Kasturiranga Iyengar has addressed the members of the Madras provincial Congress Committee as follows:—"Gentlemen, I beg to tender my resignation of the office of President of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee and I trust it will be accepted as early as possible."

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar has addressed the same body as follows:—"After giving my most careful consideration to the terms of the resolution of Non-Cooperation of the Special Congress from which I dissent, I feel it my duty to tender the resignation of my office as member of the Executive Committee of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee."

Mr. S. Satyamurti has also written as follows:—"Having come to the conclusion after mature deliberation that I would not be in a position in the Madras Provincial Congress Committee to carry out the resolution of the Calcutta Congress on Non-Cooperation, I beg to tender the resignation of my office as Secretary of the Madras Committee.

TALUKDARS OF OUDH.

TO COOPERATE WITH GOVT.

The Talukdars of Oudh, in a meeting presided over by the Rajah of Muhammudabad, passed among others the following resolution:

That this meeting of Talukdars of Oudh after mature deliberation strongly condemns the movement of Non-Cooperation with Government, which, if persisted in, is bound to lead to anarchy and misery of the people at large and in the interest of progress of peace and order resolves to cooperate wholeheartedly with Government in making the Reforms newly introduced successful.

"STAND BY CONGRESS MANDATE."

KARNATAK'S APPEAL.

The Secretary of the Congress Committee and the Home Rule League wires from Dharwar:—

"The Karnatak condemns the views of Pandit Malaviya, and Mr. Kasturi Ranga Ayangar against the Congress mandate, regarding the Councils, expressed in the All-India Congress Committee and implore, them to stand by the Congress mandate. The country cannot tolerate their present attitude."

CEYLON OPINION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 13.

The "Morning Leader" is rather sceptic about the practicality of the Non-Cooperation programme adopted by the Calcutta Congress. In its view it bristles with problems and difficulties. However, it is prepared to concede that "Mr. Gandhi's programme is a national one, which if carried out must render the continuation of the British Government impossible and emergence on Swaraj inevitable."

The "Ceylon Daily News" learns it has been decided the whole debt of the Indian labourer should be wiped out and the cooly made a free man.

THE SPECIAL CONGRESS.

GUJRATI PRESS COMMENTS.

The "Hindustani" in course of its leader on the "Country's Verdict" writes that the country has been finally forced to accept a resolution on Non-Cooperation on account of the unfortunate incidents in the country too well-known to be mentioned. It is inconsiderate to call the decision one-sided and partial for the Congress has adopted it after very mature consideration. The resolution passed by a large majority unmistakably shows the tendency of the whole country on the question. On many points there were sincere differences of opinion but where the National Congress has shown the course for the future work, it is the bounden duty of the nation to follow it and spare no efforts to make its decision a success. The days of petitions and solicitations are passed; now have dawned the days of dutiful sufferance. It is now, the duty of the nattion to abide by the verdict of its most representative assembly. Let, then, the people be prepared in right earnest dauntless to fight all the difficulties in their attempts to achieve the goal.

"PRAJAMITRA" AND "PARSEE".

A very great responsibility rests upon those that were instrumental in getting the resolution on Non-Cooperation passed. They will now be called upon to show that they are no mere talkers but are prepared to undergo all the possible difficulties thtat beset their way to success. If they fail to act according to the decision of the Congress, they will come in the way of the best interests of the country. It is at the very root of Non-Cooperation that those that undertake it are never afraid of any difficulties. That part of Non-Cooperation resolutions which embodies the boycott of foreign goods is the most practicable and judicious one of the whole resolution.

The paper further suggests that the delegates of the Muslims of all parts of the world should meet at some place to consider some uniform action they should take in connection with the Khilafat question.

INDIANS ABROAD.

HOW MR. GANDNI PROPOSES TO WORK.

FULLER ACCOUNT OF INTERVIEW.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The following is a fuller account of the interview with Mr. M. K. Gandhi on the questions of Indians abroad. Mr. Gandhi made some definite statements of his view and also how he proposed to work for Indians abroad in view of his having taken up non cooperation.

Q:—Have you read the despatch of the Governor of Fiji? If so what is your opinion about it?

A:—I have not deeply but cursorily gone through the despatch and my opinion is that like the Viceroy's Despatch on the Punjab it bears on the face of it evidence of one-sidedness and desire to magnify out of all proportion any fault that the poor, unsophisticated and impatient indentured countrymen of ours may have committed and to whitewash every official's crime.

Q:—What do you think about the reply of Sir George Barnes that the Indian Government do not think that they will be justified in pressing for an independent enquiry into the recent disturbances in Fiji?

A:—I am sorry for that reply because have a high regard for Sir George Barnes's probity. He being in the official atmosphere does not see that the doctrine enunciated by him, if followed out, means a license for every little colony to perpetrate any wrong. It is the people of Fiji and its Government who are the accused and how can they be permitted to judge themselves?

COMMISSION TO FIJI.

Q:—What do you think about the decision of the Government of India to send commission to Fiji to see the labour conditions for the resumption of emigration to Fiji?

A:—I entirely disapprove of any commission going to Fiji unless the commissio is armed with ample powers to investigate the causes of the introduction of Martia Law—in plain words—terrorism in Fiji. So far as the labour conditions are concerned surely by this time the country must realise that it would be a crime to send out to Fiji a single Indian whether as a labourer or as a free man and I would oppose with all my power any attempt at stimulating or encouraging emigration to Fiji of any sort whatsoever.

Q:—What is your opinion about the decision of the Imperial Citizenship Association that the same committee should enquire into the recent disturbances?

A:—I am afraid I am somewhat responsible for that halting advice of the Imperial Citizenship Association. It was sometime ago that I tendered that advice. Since then the interviews, that I had with the returned Indians from Fiji, have convinced me that we do not want to investigate labour conditions at all and if we want to send any commission it should be a commission for the specific purpose of investigating the causes of the recent disturbances and it should contain men whose verdict could not be challenged by anybody.

Q:—What is your advice to the Fiji Indians now? What shall we do for them?

A:—I would advise them to return to India even if they have to sell out all their possessions and therefore our business is to see that every facility is procured for them for returning to India. Holding these views I consider the Fiji question to be the most momentous of all the questions so far as Indians abroad are concerned, for the Indians of South Africa and East Africa are resourceful, they can voice, they can make their voice reach to the world outside. But the poor indentured and exindentured Indians of Fiji are like dumb driven cattle after the criminal deportation of Mr. an Mrs. Manilal Doctor.

INDIAN POLICY IN E. AFRICA.

Q:—What is your opinion about th Indian policy of the Governor of Eas Africa?

A:—The policy of the Governor of East Africa shows him to be a man utterly unworthy to hold the post of Governor from our stand point. He is prejudiced pro-white and anti-Asiatic. He is prostituting his office for the purpose of advancing the base interests of the white residents and speculators of the Kenia Colony.

Q:—What is your advice to the East African Indians?

A:—The East African Indians hold their future largely in their own hands. They are a numerous and influential body of men. They have not laboured under the original handicap of indenture. They must organise themselves. They can, if they will, take their education in their own hands. They must adopt modern sanitary methods, in spite of the hinderances put in their way by the local Government. And they are powerful enough to resist the influence of the white residents by methods of non-co-operation or any such other clear method that the local talent and the local conditions may determine. They send us accurate information. In other words they must evolve a truely national spirit instead of each one or each group working for himself or itself.

NO INDIAN LABOURERS FOR BRITISH GUIANA.

Q:—Did you advise Mr. Nunan of the British Guiana Deputation to make an experimental shipment of Indian labourers to the colony?

A:—Yes. I am sorry I approved of an experimental shipment to British Guiana. I was misled to that extent owing to the protestations of the Indians who accompanied Dr. Nunan, that the condition of Indians in British Guiana was exceptionally good. These Indians were independent professional men and I thought outside corrupting influences, but the letters since received from Mr. Polak as also newspapers received by me directly from British Guiana, have convinced me that the mission from British Guiana was an interested and not an impartial mission.

Q:—In view of the facts that terribl malaria prevails in the colony, that out of every thousand Indian labourers who wen to British Guiana only 550 have survived and that the scheme of the deputation is cheap-labour scheme, are you still in favour of making an expermental shipment labourers to British Guiana?

A:—I have already expressed to you in my confession my view about it. I am not in favour of a single Indian labourer going to British Guiana.

Q.: In view of your having taken up non cooperation how do you propose to work for our countrymen abroad?

A.:—You have well put the question. My faith in the British Statesmen is shattered to pieces. I expect little or no assistance of a substantial character from the Imperial Government in order to redress the wrongs, till therefore we have obtained complete responsible Government we would bring more prominently than hitherto to the notice of the public here the grievances of our countrymen abroad, and the volume of the indignation of the country ever growing in its intensity because of these wrongs will be such as the Government cannot—will not be able to resist its pressure and be compelled to take effective steps, because any wrong brought to our notice would speed the process of non-cooperation and to that extent the process of the disintegration of the force of anarchy, injustice and exploitation which dominates the Government of India and the Imperial Government at the present moment. We shall therefore still continue to call public meetings, frame protests but they will all be by way of arming ourselves with a power that would compel the Government to do its duty.

ALL-INDIA HOME RULE LEAGUE.

CHANGE IN CREED.

WANT OF DUE NOTICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Sept. 13.

With reference to the Associated Press account from Calcutta dated 4th September regarding the Conference of the All-India Home Rule League at which a fundamental change in the creed was adopted and the name of the body changed into Swarajya Sabha, it is now stated that an adjourned meeting of the members of the League was held at Calcutta under the chairmanship of Mr. Gandhi towards the close of the Congress week.

At this adjourned meeting, Mr. Jinnah is reported to have pointed out that proper notice of the change proposed to be made in the constitution was not given. Mr. Jinnah urged that as the question was one of fundamental importance due notice of it ought to be given. As the same sense of the meeting was in favour of reconsidering the question, it was decided that the sub-committee appointed to suggest alterations in the constitution should prepare the draft and that it should be circulated among members. It was further decided that proper notice should be given to all members and that another meeting should be called as soon as possible to consider the question.

VICTORIA COLLEGE.

MR. KATTI CONTINUES TO BE PRINCIPAL.

Mr. P. S. Katti wires from Dharwar under date September 13:—

I publicly thank all those gentlemen and students both here and in the mofussil, who have requested me not to sever my connection with the new college. In accordance with their earnest request I have decided to continue in my present post pending the final consideration of my grievances by the leaders of the Karnatak, who have intervened in the matter. I may inform the public that I have come here to serve the Karnatak and that I shall continue so long as my work is not purposely thwarted by interested persons who want to oust me and capture the institution. The work of the College has been going on quite satisfactorily, and I request the public not to slacken their interest in it.

BURNT RY NITRIC ACID.

SAD STORY OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

While Mr. Spalding, a tailor's assistant was sleeping in his house in Entally on Wednesday he is said to have been seriously burnt on his face and chest by some one pouring nitric acid over him. When he raised an alarm Mrs. Spalding who was sleeping in another room, came out. She too was attacked in the same way, but not seriously. Later, a Japanese who went to the Campbell Hospital on the same night with his hands burnt by nitric acid, was arrested in this connection. It is alleged that the man had some grudge against Mr. Spalding. The police have the matter in hand.

NEW RED GENERAL OFFENSIVE.

BOLSHEVIKS REGROUPING NORTHERN ARMIES.

BUG LINE FORCED BY THE RED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

Telegram from Warsaw reports that a new Red general offensive may be expected in the next few days. The Bolsheviks in Volhynia have brought up ten fresh divisions and are re grouping their northern armies.

A Polish communique admits that the Reds have succeeded in forcing the Bug line near Kamionka and Strumilova.

IMPENDING FOOD CRISIS IN RUSSIA.

SOVIET'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

The Soviet's wireless appeal throughout Russia indicates great food crisis. It declares that the daily bread problem is the most important question of the day owing to bad harvest. The appeal orders all the workers' organisations to mobilise their forces for the purpose of obtaining food-stuffs from the rural districts.

CLEARING UP OUTSTANDING ISSUES WITH RUSSIA.

KAMENEFF GETS STRAIGHT TALK FROM PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

Kameneff, who has gone to Moscow, is conveying a number of Mr. Lloyd George's demands to clear up the outstanding issues for example, the Bolsheviks' proffered subsidy to the "Daily Herald," which is regarded as being in conflict with the Soviet undertaking not to engange in propaganda in Britain. It is noteworthy in this connection that many influential quarters regard the acceptance of the subsidy as illegal. It is reported that before leaving London, Kameneff got a straight talking from Mr. Lloyd George who emphasised that the Russians had violated their pledges and had been busy with definite Bolshevist propaganda. It is stated that Kemeneff will not be allowed to return. On the other hand, Krassin who has faithfully observed his pledges is remaining.

SUMMONING OF PARLIAMENT URGED.

OVER POLISH AND MINERS' AFFAIRS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

The "Sunday Times" pointing out that an arrangement exists whereby Parliament may be summoned over the Polish affairs urges the immediate summoning of Parliament in order that the Government may present their case and demonstrate the miners' irrecon cilable attitude.

BOLSHEVIKS VS. WRANGEL'S FORCES.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 13.

The Bolsheviks periodically dispose of General Wrangel in their communiqués, the latest in this direction being to-day's communiqué which refers to the "total destruction of General Wrangel's forces in the war area." On the contrary, General Wrangel himself appears unaware that he is done with, for his latest communiqué reports heavy fighting in which an entire Red brigade was captured.

FOOD SUPPLY.

STATEMENT BY THE CONTROLLER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

The Food Controller announces that in the event of a coal strike weekly sugar ration will be immediately reduced from twelve to six ounces per head and steps will be taken to restrict the consumption of other essential foodstuffs, for example meat, bacon, flour and milk. If necessary, the whole country will be rationed.

Mr. McCurdy emphasises that while hardship is inevitable if the mining strike comes he is satisfied that with loyal co-operation of the community and maintenance of civil order, arrangements will be completed which will ensure adequate but restricted supplies of food throughout the country.

INDIA'S NEXT VICEROY

STRONG ODDS ON SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 13.

The "Sunday Pictorial" expresses the opinion that either lord Willingdon or Sir George Lloyd will be appointed Viceroy "with strong odds on the latter."

M. CLEMENCEAU'S INDIAN VISIT.

LIKELY TO PLACE HIS ADVICE AT SERVICE OF BRITISH GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 10.
Recd. 1 p.m., Sept. 13.

The "Sunday Times'" Paris correspondent says it is suggested in generally wellinformed quarters that M. Clemenceau after visiting India, where he will study the problems of the country, will place his advice at the service of the British Government. It is recalled in this connection that M. Clemenceau before his recent visit to Egypt had a lengthy interview with Zaghlul Pasha, the leader of the Egyptian Nationalists and that he subsequently had an equally prolonged interview with Lord Milner, th head of the Enquiry Commission at Cairo.

STRIKE NOTICES TENDERED BY MINERS.

SUBSTANTIAL PERCENTAGE KEEPING ALOOF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

In various parts of the country the miners have tendered strike notices but a substantial percentage of the miners in South Wales have refrained from putting in notices.

ITALIAN METAL WORKERS' STRIKE.

MODERATES' VICTORY GENERAL WNKKERS' MEETING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

A telegram from Milan states that the Moderates have gained complete victory over the Extremists at a meeting between the General Workers and the Socialists' a large majority voting in favour of settling the metal-workers' strike through parliamentary action.

5 PER CENT EXCHEQER BONDS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Your correspondent "G. I. P. Man," wants to know what he should do to avoid the loss (occasioned by the change in the Exchange rate) in realizing his investment in British Exchequer Bonds. If he can wait and see he might reinvest his proceeds in British Post Office cash certificates which give the same rates of interest or 1/4 more. Their duration is five years and during this period when the exchange rate goes down to 1s. 4d. he might encash them and have his money in full in India. If he can afford to wait a little longer he might reinvest his proceeds in Exchequor Bonds and sell them away when he can get his investment back at 1s. 4d. per Rupee. Although we are small investors we cannot afford to lose a major portion of our principal, never mind the interest.

If any occasion arises hereafter we shall think twice before we repeat the mistake and allow ourselves to be taken in by newspaper propaganda.—Yours, etc.

P.

HIS "SOUL MATE."

BANK MANAGER'S TRAGIC CARERE

Sentence of six months' imprisonment, in the second division was passed at the Old Bailey, London, on Frederick Tremain, 38, bank manager, who had pleaded guilty on two indictments charging him with bigamy and attempted suicide.

Tremain was married in 1902 and separated from his wife in 1914. The following year he went through a form of marriage with another woman, who was found dead on June 26 of the present year, with a bullet wound in her head. A coroner's jury returned an open verdict.

On June 29 Tremain was arrested for bigamy. He was admitted to bail, and subsequently he was found in an unconscious condition.

Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., who defended, said that Tremain was broken in health through working abroad, and after his wife left him he met a woman whom he regarded as his "soul mate." He took a narcotic because of the charge of bigamy hanging over his head and the death of the woman he loved.

Judge Atherley-Jones said he was sorry to say that he could find little or nothing in extenuation of the crime the prisoner had committed. Tremain's career had undoubtedly been a tragic one and he must have suffered much.—"Daily Mail."

MR. MACSWENCY COLLAPSED.

BUT STILL CONSCIOUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

A Staturday evening bulletin states that Mr. MacSweney is much worse having suddenly collapsed. He is, however, still conscious.

SITUATION AT SAMAWAH.

INSURGENTS' CONCENTRATION BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 11.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

Bagdad.—At Samawah, the concentration of the insurgents has been effectively bombed. At Arbil the situation is slightly improved. A column is on its way there. Hostile concentrations are reported round Samarra but there has been no attack. There is no developments elsewhere.

SUGAR SLUMP IMMINENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Sept. 13.

It is reported that sugar slump is imminent and that before long retail price is likely to be six pence per pound.

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA IN AFGHANISTAN.

CAUSE OF GREAT ALARM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The Frontier correspondent of the "Englishman" writes:—Reports have just been received that a Bolshevik agent, styling himself a Russian trader, of an extraordinary social status and giving his name as Hanskoff, reached Kabul on the 4th September, and sought an interview with Suritz, the chief of the Bolshevik mission at Kabul. He is reported to have brought some inflammatory leaflets from the general of Bolshevist forces, advancing towards Bokhara, which are full of threats and promises. The Bolsheviks claim therein to have reached and occupied the outposts of Bokhara and say they are advancing to Crust, the khanates of Turkistan. They give out that they will soon come to Kabul as the Amir's friends, if he is wise enough to allow them all facilities to pass through Afghanistan towards India which they intend to free from imperialism within six months.

BOLSHEVIK OFFICERS AT KABUL.

These leaflets are not yet considered as genuine and are attributed to some Indian agitators who were allowed to emigrate to Turkistan. However, the news of the impending arrival of Bolshevists and the stories current in the bazar of Kabul have so alarmed the officials that military precautions are being taken to safeguard the Afghan boundary. The necessary orders have been issued to the Governors of Afghan, Turkistan and Herat to watch the situation and report any movement of the Bolshevists. Some Bolshevik officers are reported to have arrived at Kabul, apparently, on an important mission from the Tashkent Government. They are staying in the premises of the Kotwali where the Bolshevik wireless is installed. Many rumours are circulated about their presence in Kabul, and it is stated that these officers have come to ask pardon for the three regiments which revolted at Mazar-i-Sharif some weeks ago under General Abdur Rahim Khan. The revolution is now interpreted as the outcome of a Bolshevik propaganda. The general opinion in Kabul is against the Bolshevist movement.

CABLE ITEMS.

A report issued by the Ministry of Health contains startling revelations. It especially pillories egg and custard powders and says that the analysts declare that generally egg powder is coloured baking powder and custard powder is coloured and flavoured starch without the trace of any eggs.

Bagdad, Sept. 13.—Captain Lloyd, who was a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents at Deli Abbas, has been released.

London, September, 11.—Lloyds' Port Said Correspondent states that the British steamer Nairobi from Hull for Bombay is having her boilers repaired before proceeding.

London, Sept. 10.—General Sir William Birdwood is spending a fortnight in London prior to proceeding to India.

QUERIES.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you or any of the readers of your daily, kindly inform me, through the medium of your paper, whether Mahatma Gandhi has opened any institution in Bombay, to teach handloom weaving in spare hours?—Yours, etc.,

V. K. MDAYA VARMA RAJA.

423, Walkeshwar Road,
Malabar Hill, Sept. 12.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As I wish to have an insight in the working of Limited Companies (Private and Public) and to improve my knowledge of Practical Banking Business chiefly the question of world exchange I shall be obliged if any of your readers will inform me through the medium of this paper, if there are any reliable books on these subjects and where to obtain same.—Yours, etc.,

"EXCHANGE."

Rangoon, Sept. 2.

CHINA'S MISERIES.

40 MILLION PEOPLE IN THROES OF FAMINE.

200 MILLION DOLLARS NEEDED FOR RELIEF.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 13.

Peking:—The idea of the appalling dimensions to which the famine is extending in some provinces in China, is indicated by the fact that, in many villages, heads of families are poisoning their wives and children with arsenic in order to avoid certain death by starvation. American missionaries report that the area affected extends southwards from Paotingfu, for seven hundred miles, to the border of the Shansi province, and the width ranges from seventy to 350 miles. Crops in the area do not average beyond eight per cent. of the normal. Between thirty and forty million people are in the throes of famine, and it is conservatively estimated that two hundred million dollars are required to relieve the stricken area.

CHINESE CHRISTIANS AT PIEYEUNG.

REPORTED MASSACRE BY SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Sept. 12.
Recd. 5 p.m., Sept. 13.

Hongkong.—The Catholic Mission has received the report of a massacre of Chinese Christians at Piyeung, in East River District. It appears that soldiers from Kwangsi armed with machine-guns, notwithstanding the Canton Government's orders to respect the sanctity of Christian churches, raided Piyeung and tied up a number of women whom they afterwards shot. They also dragged a Chinese Christian teacher from the Church and shot him. They also fired on other villagers, drove the inhabitants from their homes and killed them.

ANDUL TAXI DACOITY CASE.

BOTH ACCUSED GET TEN YEARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 12.

The High Court has passed orders in the reference made in the Andul Taxicab Dacoity Case by the Sessions Judge of Howrah, disagreeing with the verdict of the jury. In this case Kirin Sing, a taxi-driver, and Abdulla were charged with murdering Jiban Mull, a rich Marwari, near the Andul station, in a taxi and robbing him of twenty-five thousand rupees. In this connection one Mukhia was arrested and he made a confession, but soon after he was shot dead by an unknown person. Their Lordships convicted both the accused and sentenced them each to ten years rigorous imprisonment.

Abdulla is now being tried at the Alipore Sessions in the Budge-Budge Dacoity Case.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Sept. 13.

The market opened quiet but later a better feeling set in and a fair amount of business was done generally. Coal shares were in less demand and beyond an enquiry for Burrakurs practically no business was reported. In the jute section a strong enquiry sprang up for Anglo-India the price of which rose to 505 but eased off later a few points. There was a fair turnover in Kamarhattys with prices fluctuating between 1,125 and 1,117. Waverleys were in strong demand with buyers up to 15. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares were firm with prices on the upward grade. There was no other feature of interest. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 53 and 52-8 s.l., Mundulpore 108, Standard 85-12.

Jute:—Albion 593, Anglo-India 496, Auckland 488-8, Budge Budge 758, Craig 10-8 s.l., Century 10, Clive 417 and 422 s.l., Dalhousie 763, Fort William 575 s.l., Gourepore 1,550, Hukumchand par, Kamarhatty 1,117, Kanknarrah 852 and 848 s.l., Kinnison 1,578, Khardah 805, Lawrence 975 s.l., Lansdowne 572, Orient 284, Northbrook 107, New Central 1,005, Naihati 836, Reliance 65-4, Standard 864-8, Waverley 15-4, Fort Gloster 1,280.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Saw Mills 11-f, Agra United 10-12, Bank of Bengal 1,965, B. A. S. Ltd. 11-4, Bengal Bridge and Bolt 14-10, British India Corporation (ord) 12-8, (defr) 20-4 s.l., Bengal Paper Mills 198-8, Britannia Biscuits 9-8, Bowreah Cotton 1,617, Cawnpore Sugar 52-8, Champaran Sugar 42-4 s.l., Dunbar Cotton 686, Hume Pipes 16-14, Kesoram Cotton 22-2, Kumardhubi Engineering 34, Marshalls and Co. 10-14, Madans Theatre 13, G. McKenzie and Co. 11-8, Pioneer Sugar 90, Samastipore Sugar 12-12, Tinnevelly Textiles 21 Titaghur Paper 515.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 58-12

Exchange Bank telegraph transfer closing quotation one shilling ten three-eighth pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten half pence.

THE GREAT DEBATE.

NON-COOPERATION IN CONGRESS.

LIVELY DISCUSSION.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

We give below a fuller report of the debate on Non-Cooperation which took place in the special session of the Congress on Wednesday last:—

MR. GANDHI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Gandhi, who was received with a great ovation, moved the resolution and spoke in English, and then briefly in Hindi.

In moving the resolution he said:—

I am aware, more than aware, of the grave responsibility that rests on my shoulders in being privileged to move this resolution before this great assembly. I am aware that my difficulty, as also yours, increase, if you are to adopt this resolution. I am aware that the adoption of this resolution will mark a definite change in the policy that this country has hitherto adopted for the vindication of the rights that belong to it, and its honour. I am aware that a large number of ours respected leaders, who have given their time and attention in a manner which it has not been my privilege to give to our own Motherland, residing in the Motherland, are ranged against me. I am fully aware that they feel out of a sense of duty that they must resist this attempt to revolutionise the policy of the country practically at any cost. Knowing these difficulties, and realising my responsibility, and giving all respect that I am capable of giving to the leaders of the country, I stand before you, in the fear of God and with a sense of duty towards my country, to commend this resolution to you for your hearty acceptance. But I ask my countrymen to dismiss me from their consideration. I know that I have been charged with saintliness. I have been charged with a desire for dictatorship. I ask you to believe me literally when I tell you that I stand before you neither as a saint nor as a candidate for dictatorship. I stand before you in order to appeal to your reason and to you hearts. I stand before you to place, as humbly as I can, the results of my experience in practical Non-Co-operation. Two previous speakers have suggested that Non-Cooperation is a new thing for this country. I respectfully deny that I venture to submit that it is undoubtedly a new policy that is being placed before the country. But Non-Co-operation has been talked about, has been written about, for a long time now. Non-Co-operation has been accepted at hundreds of meetings attended by thousands of men. Non-Co-operation has been placed in working order, since 1st August, by our Musalman countrymen. Many of the items that you read in this resolution are now being enforced in amore or less intense degree. So I venture to submit that I am not premature in coming to the country. But, at the same time, I ask you all to dismiss personalities from your minds, and to give your undivided, dispassionate, calm judgment to this great question, because the mere passing or the mere rejection of this resolution does not end Non-Co-operation, nor does it make it a success. If you pass the resolution, it means that everyone of you individually has, to the extent that the items apply to you, to enforce those things. I, therefore, humbly beseech you to give as patient a hearing as you can, with the generosity which you extend to all to my humble self. I ask you neither to clap nor to hiss. I frankly acknowledge that clapping hinders the flow of argument and thought. I want to appeal only to your heads and hearts, and clappings and hisses are both alike hindrances in the process of any correspondence which should be established between a speaker and the audience. If you favour Non-Co-operation, you will not hiss out of the stage a single speaker, no matter what your predilections may be.

NON-COOPERATION DEMANDS DISCIPLINE.

Non-Co-opration, as you will see from the resolution itself has been conceived as a measure of discipline and self-sacrifice. Discipline demands humility, obedience, respect and patient hearing to a speaker. Unless we are able to evolve this measure of discipline, unless we are able to evolve a spirit of mutual toleration for our views, however diametrically opposed they may be, Non-Co-operation is an impossibility. Non-Co-operation in an angry atmosphere is an impossibility. I yield to no one in my feelings with reference to the wrongs that have been done to this country, but I have learnt by bitter experience, through a period of close upon 30 years, the one supreme lesson, namely, to conserve my anger, to control it, and just as heat conserved is transmitted into energy, so also our anger, conserved and controlled, can result in a power that becomes irresistible throughout the world, and I want my country to control its anger at this critical period in its history. What can be a better lesson than that we, within our own household, those of us who have been attending the Congress as brothers in arms year in and year out—I ask you, what can be a better discipline or what can be a more favourable opportunity for exercising our power of toleration than that we should do so between ourselves?

In spite of our differences, I hope that it is possible for us to remain in spite of friendliness in this country, and in this very Pandal. I have been told that I am doing nothing but wrecking the Congress, and that by my mad resolution, I shall be breaking the Congress and the political life of the country. (Cries of "No."). I have said already that this Congress is not a party organisation, but that this Congress provides, and ought to provide, platform for all shades of opinion, for all groups, for all parties. A minority need not leave this platform and this organisation but that minority may look forward to translating itself into a majority, if its opinion commends itself to the country. All that is necessary is that no man may, under the Congress banner place anything before the country as the Congress policy if that particular policy has been condemned or rejected by the Congress. I venture to submit to you that if I find myself in a minority and still if you will provide for me a platform on the Congress stage; you will not find me going away from the Congress but leave me to convert the minority into the majority. I do not want to go into the details of the programme for the reason for every step recommended to you is given to you in the programme itself. There are no two opinions as to the wrong that is done to the Khilafat. The Musalmans of India cannot remain as honourable men and followers of the faith of their Prophet if they do not vindicate its honour at any cost. The Punjab has been cruelly and barbarously treated and inasmuch as a single Punjabi was made to crawl on his belly the whole of India crawled that day on her belly; and it is that humiliation which you and I, if we claim to be worthy sons and daughters of India must be pledged to remove. And it is in order to remove these two wrongs that the country has been agitating itself and others for a number of months. But we have not been able to bend the British Government by our will. Can the country with all the passion with all the feelings that it has shown in these two things rest satisfied with mere empty exhibition of angry feeling? You could not have listened to a more passionate discourse upon the wrongs of the Punjab than in the pages of the address delivered by our respected President. How is the Congress to vindicate, to justify its existence and its honour, if it cannot enforce justice from unwilling hands, if it cannot enforce candid repentance before receiving a single gift, howsoever rich it may be, from those blood-stained hands? Therefore it is that I have ventured to place before this country a scheme of Non-Cooperation, and I would ask you to reject any other Non-Co-operation except as detailed by me, not because that programme has been framed by me, but I ask you to reject any other scheme unless you deliberately come to the conclusion that that is a better scheme of Non-Co-operation than the one I have presented to you. I venture to claim for this scheme of Non-co-operation that if this has sufficient response in his country, I make bold to reiterate the statement that you can gain your Swaraj in one year under my conditions. (Hear, hear). not by passing this resolution by this vast audience, but by an enforcement of this resolution by this very audience from day to day in a progressive manner, and the progressive stages therein fixed, due regard being had to the condition of the country. There was another way before the country, save Non-Co-operation, and that was drawing the sword. But India does not possess the sword, and if it had possessed the sword, I know that India would not have listened to this gospel of Non-Co-operation, and I want to suggest to you that even if you want to wrest justice from unwilling hands by methods of violence, two things, indispensable in this programme, discipline and self-sacrifice, will still be necessary. I have not yet known a war gained by rebels, but I have known wars gained, as you have known, by a disciplined army, capable of dying, every one of them, at their posts. If you want to give a pitched battle in arms to the British Government, to the English Nation or to combined powers of Europe, we shall have to train ourselves in discipline and self-sacrifice. It is to that stage that I am desirous and eager to bring my country. I confess to you that I have become impatient. I see that in intelligence we are not wanting, but we have not got the spirit of national self-sacrifice and national discipline. We have evolved discipline and self-sacrifice, as perhaps no nation has done in our domestic affairs. I have come to plead before you to extend the doctrine to national life, in other words I have come here, and I am travelling from one end of India to the other end in order o test whether the country has really evolved a national spirit, whether at he altar of the Nation, the country is ready to dedicate its riches, its children, its all. And if the country is ready to dedicate its all, without reservation. I promise Swaraj in no time. (Applause,) Is the country ready willing, able to make the necessary sacrifice? Is the country ready and are its title holders ready to surrender titles and honorary offices? Are parents ready to sacrifice their children's literary education for the sake of fighting the country's cause, so long as we believe that our children's education will be neglected if we do not send them to Schools and Colleges, which are a factory for turning out clerks for the Government. I submit that Swaraj is very nearly an impossibility. No nation being and another nation, an enemy, sent to [illegible] like a sin[illegible]ndous nd even possibilities that the conquering nation plac upon it. Immediately that nation realises intuitively that any gifts that may come from the conquerer, come not for the benefit of the conquered, but principally for the benefit of the conqueror, that nation, from that very moment, will reject all voluntary assistance and refuse to give every form of voluntary assistance to the conqueror. These are fundamental and elementary conditions of success in our struggle for national independence, whether within the Empire or whether without. I want my countrymen to understand my position. And if you do not accept that position, probably you will find that it will be your duty to reject the proposition I have the honour of placing before you. I hold a real substantial unity between Hindus and Mussulmans as infinitely superior, and if you make a choice between that unity and the British connection, I will choose the unity, and sacrifice the connection. If I have the choice between the honour of the Punjab and therefore of India, and I have to choose between temporary chaos, anarchy, neglect of the literary training of my children, the closing up of courts, and therefore temporary distress, for court-goers, the shutting up of legislative activity, and the loss of the British connection, I will choose the honour of the Panjab and of India, anarchy, shutting of schools and courts, and all that it means, without the slightest hesitation. If you have the same burning feeling in you, and the impatience in order to vindicate the honour of Islam, and if you have the same burning feeling that you are to vindicate the honour of the Panjab, then you will unreservedly accept my proposition but it is not all.

BOYCOTT OF COUNCILS.

I have not come to the fundamental thing namely, boycott of Councils, complete boycott by candidates and voters. That is really a burning topic of the day, and if this house has to divide, it will divide, no matter what other things you may find surrendered the On this point. If you divide this house, you will understand that you will divide it upon this one clear-cut issue. Does or does not the country want to gain its Swaraj, through the Councils or without the Councils? Does the country believe that through the Councils it is possible to gain. Swaraj? I do not wish to address any argument in connection with the Councils at present, If I have a right of reply, I shall be glad to combat any argument that may be advanced in favour of not boycotting the Councils. Let it be sufficient for the time being, that if we utterly distrust the British Government the present holders of offices, and we are aware that the British Government is totally unrepentant then how can you possibly believe that these reforms will lead to Swaraj because it is not a matter of conscience. I want the country to boycott foreign goods, but I am aware that to-day it is a physical impossibility. So long as we have got to rely upon foreign countries for our pins and needles, both real and figurative, so long the boycott of foreign goods is an impossibility. But if anybody is imptatient to attain the goal and can rise to any height of sacrifice, I confess to you that if this nation can bring about the boycott of foreign goods, India will regain her independence of all the Powers in the twinkling of an eye. Therefore I had no hesitation in accepting that amendment or addendum; only it mars the musical beauty, if I may, without pride or without any arrogant assumption, claim that for the programe that I have placed before you. In my humble opinion, those few words do mar the symmetry of the programme, but I am not here merely to plead for a symmetrical programme. I want to place before this country a workable programme and I freely admit that the boycot of foreign goods is certainly a live thing if we can attain it, if we want the boycott of foreign goods, and at the same time we want to promote Swaraj. you have got it in the final paragraph. I ask you finally to give all these matters your serious consideration and not to be swayed this side or that side by the influence of any personality, however great. I ask you not to respect any of the services that I might have rendered to the country. They are of no account. I do not claim any infallibility for any programme that I place before the country. Two things I do claim, labourious industry and great thought behind my programme and unflinching determination to reduce that programme to practice. I do want you to take those two qualifications of mine undoubtedly into your consideration. You have got a living organisation already; in forming the policy, already you have thousands of adherents, most of them no, doubt mental adherents, but many men in practice accepting my programme. Mr. Gandhi, then explained his speech briefly in Hindi to the Congress.

DR. KITCHLEW.

Dr. Kitchlew in Hindi seconded the resolution. He said that the resolution while the audience had received so well wanted their deep consideration. A time had come when such gatherings would be necessary almost daily to consider their duties. If they wanted to keep their self-respect they must work out the programme of non-co-operation. The mandate given by the Congress must be carried out by the people. But their enemies had all along tried to set the brother against the brother. (Loud cheers). They had been made to forget their sacred duties and neglect their mother-land. The European nations had all gained their ends and the Indians cannot rest satisfied bound in chains of serfdom. Why were the Moslems present there in such large numbers? It was because they felt for the country and the Hindus and Mussalmans wanted to work together. Mahatmaji had said that he would prefer unity of Hindus and Mahomedans to Swaraj even. Mahatmaji had said the right thing. Mahatmaji had said that there was no sword to redress the grievances. It was proved in Cawnpur and in the "Epiphany" case that the Hindus and Moslems were ready to stand by each other. They must sacrifice everything before the valuable unity of Hindus and Mussalmans. The non-co-operation resolution had been accepted in the All-India Moslem League. It had been also settled that any one rejecting the resolution must be boycotted socially. The greatst Moulanas in a meeting had also accepted non-co-operation as the only weapon of redress. They must work with sympathy and fellow-feeling and they should not be prepared to hear their brothers disgraced in Fiji or anywhere else and this could be done by accepting non-co-operation.

PANDIT GOKARAN NATH.

Pandit Gokaran Nath Missra in Hindi said that they were going to pass the resolution in the Indian National Congress. Every member of the Congress had to sign a creed (reads out). If any one said that he did not like the creed that was one thing. But the creed was there and they must "participate.". (A voice—by "non-co operation")

President.—Order, please, order.

Pandit Misser.—How could they participate without co-operation. (No, no and cries of opposition).

President.—Order, please. The more you oppose and interrupt the more delay there would be.

Pandit.—He would place before them the proposal that so long as the creed was there they could not pass the non-co-operation resolution (Loud and continued cries of opposition and hisses and the Pandit's voice is drowned for some time.) They must prepared themselves for non-co-operation a every one was not a Gandhi. They cannot gain Swara without making themselves ready for self-sacrifice.

(A voice.—They are ready).

He would ask them not to accept the resolution so long as the creed was there (Loud cries of No, no).

MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN.

Munshi Iswar Saran seconded Pandit Misser but none was in favour of the Pandit's motion and it was declared lost.

MR. SHAMLAL NEHRU.

Then Mr. Shamlal Nehru was called upon to speak on his amendment. He said if the read his resolution they would find that Mahatma Gandhi's resolution was not perfect without his amendment. He wanted all the words about "gradual" work deleted He wanted the boycott of British goods instead of foreign goods. He would also ask them to stop paying taxes. (Yes, yes. A voice.—that should be first plank and first step.) He was not a lawyer but he did not see why lawyers should alone suffer. They must suffer with the lawyers. If Mahatma's resolution was passed only the lawyers would suffer. They must suffer also. (If you mean it.) He meant it for years together.

A delegate.—I want to raise a point of order.

President.—What is it?

Delegate.—How can Mr. Nehru move the amendment when he approved the resolution of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Nehru.—Mahatmaji asked them give up titles but the jee—huzoors could not be made to give up titles. (Yes.) fear not. The vast majority will never give up their titles. Mahatma said that Swaraj would come within a year but that was impossible. If his amendment was carried Swaraj would be got in six months (laughter).

A voice.—There might be cases in Court

Mr. Nehru.—I had no cases in Court. If the people acted up to his amended resolution they could get Swaraj in three months. Mahatma's resolution would only trouble the lawyers. Should they not suffer with the lawyers.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

The President then appealed in Hindi and asked the audience whether they wanted the resolution on non-co-operation to be passed or not. (We want). If they wanted it to be passed they must give up the habit of interruptions and agruments. They must listen quietly. (cheers). If they argued and interrupted they would only delay the passing of the resolution. (Hurry up then).

MR. CHAMAN LALL.

Mr. Chaman Lall said that he wanted to make his position clear. He was wholeheartedly for Non-Co-operation. They were all for Non-Co-operation outside. the circle of the Moderates.

The President:—

I would request you not to mention parties Mr. Chaman Lall.

I have been asked by the President not to mention parties and I bow to his ruling.

Mr. Chaman Lall then stated that there were firstly those who were whole-heartedly for Non-Co-operation; secondly those who were for Non-Co-operation with reservations; and thirdly those who were against non-Co-operation altogether. For the benefit of those who did not believe in Non-Co-operation he would read a short extract:—

"If the opinions of even such men are to be brushed aside with contempt; if all Indians are to be treated as no better than dumb, driven cattle; if men, whom any other country would delight to honour are, thus made to realise the utter humiliation and helplessness of their position in their own, then all I can say is: "Good-bye to all hope of co-operating in any way with the bureaucracy in the interests of the people!" I can conceive of no greater indictment of British rule than that such a state of things should be possible after a hundred years of that rule."

This was the opinion in 1906 of Mr. G. K Gokhale, the *Guru* of *Gurus* of those who could not bring themselves to accept the principle of Non-Co-operation. The Moslem League that morning had dropped the word "gradual" from its resolution on Non-Coperation. In behoved them to follow the lead given by their Muslim brethren. It was useless accenting the principle half-heartedly. The younger generation looked to the older generation not to mince matters but to go the whole hog. Let them remember what the attitude of bureaucracy was in this matter before they made up their minds. Mr. Winston Churchill that High-priest of Imperealism and Militarism said in respect of the people of India:—

"If they (the people) ever unite against us and put us in coventry all round, the game would be up. If they could agree to have nothing at all to do with us the whole thing would collapse."

Therefore keeping in mind the years of the bureaucracy and the hopes of the people th[illegible] should give a verdict that would [illegible] death-blow to the bloody system wh[illegible] stained the annals of their history. B[illegible] the precincts of the Congress Pandal [illegible] world was watching their actions eage[illegible] The eyes of the world were upon them. L[illegible] them not halt or fail in this the hour of their destiny.

The amendment was put to the vote and declared lost.

BABU BEPIN CHANDRA PAL'S AMENDMENT.

Babu Bepin Chandra Pal then moved his amendment. He read out the amendment which ran thus:—

Whereas in the matter of the events of April 1919 both the Indian and the Imperial Government have grossly neglected or failed to protect the innocent people of the Punjab and punish officers guilty of unsoldierly and barbarous behaviours towards them and have exonerated Sir Michael O'Dwyer who proved himself directly or indirectly responsible for most of the official crimes and callous to the sufferings of the people placed under his administration and the debate in the House of Commons and specially in the House of Lords betrayed a woeful lack of sympathy with the people of India and showed virtual support of the terrorism and frightfulness adopted in the Punjab.

And whereas the bulk of the European community in India, officials and non-officials, have expressed their sympathy with the said policy of terrorism and frightfulness and are actively raising funds and taking other steps to honour those who have been proved to be guilty of acts of frightfulness and terrorism.

And whereas on the Khilafat question both the Indian and the Imperial Governments have signally failed in their duty towards the Mussalmans of India, and the Prime Minister has deliberately broken his pledged word given to them,

And whereas the disintegration of the Turkish Empire and its division into vassal states as proposed in the Peace Treaty is a source of prospective danger to India.

And whereas the only effective remedy against these wrongs and the only guarantee against their recurrence is the immediate recognition of India's rights to full autonomy.

Be it resolved—

(a) That the Prime Minister be asked to receive a mission composed of representative Indians to be selected by the All-India Congress Committee to lay before him the statement of India's grievances coupled with a demand for immediate autonomy.

(b) That in the case of his refusal to receive this mission or in the event of his refusal to replace the Reforms Act of 1919 by a measure granting full autonomy to India, a policy of such active Non-co-operation be adopted as would leave no doubt in the minds of the British people that India can no longer be governed as a dependency.

(c) That in the meantime this Congress recommends to the country for favourable consideration and eventual adoption of Mahatma Gandhi's programme of Non-co-operation with such modifications, alterations and additions, either for the whole of India or for particular Provinces to suit special conditions as may be recommended by a Joint Committee consisting of:—

(1) Twenty representatives of the Indian National Congress,

(2) Five representatives of the All-India Moslem League.

(3) Five representatives of the Central Khilafat Committee,

(4) Five representatives of each of such Home-Rule Leagues as accept the principle of Non-co-operation with Mahatma Gandhi as the President of the Joint Committee.

(d) That in the meantime this Congress recommends the immediate adoption of the following measures as preparatory to the actual putting into practice of Mahatma Gandhi's Programme:—

(1) The education of the electorates in the principles of Non-co-operation,

(2) The establishment of National Schools.

(3) The establishment of Courts of arbitration.

(4) Renunciation of titles and such honorary offices as are not conferred by the suffrage of the people.

(5) Refusal to attend Government levees, Durbars and such other functions.

(6) The organisation of labour into trade union.

(7) The gradual withdrawal of Indian capital from European Banks and such other industrial and commercial concerns in India as are controlled by Europeans and also of Indian Labour from such concerns.

(8) Refusal on the part of the military, clerical and labouring classes to offer themselves as recruits for service outside India except in the event of foreign invasion.

(9) Adoption of Swadeshi especially in piece-goods on a vast scale and revival of hand-spinning and hand-weaving.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal while reading out the amendment went on commenting and explaining. Coming to the Khilafat resolution he said amidst cheers that even if the Mussulmans had not objected he as a nationalist would have objected to the treatment meted out to the Musulmans.

Regarding full autonomy para he said that they must try to remedy the wrongs done to them, nor could they under the bloody massacres but they could honour the sacrifice.

They could only try to undo all those by having in their hands the military control and control of all other departments. There could be no responsible Government protected by the Tommies, the Dyers and the British aeroplanes. They could not have autonomy without full control of everything. What could they do then? They could reduce them to utter helplessness. Fifteen years they dreamt of these things in Bengal. A Magistrate without a case the University called Golamkhana without a student etc., were their ideas. But those ideas evaporated thanks to the repression of the bureaucracy. Mahatma Gandhi had placed progressive non-cooperation. Only when it progressed well they would get Swaraj. He was for the adoption of the full programme including non-payment of taxes. He wanted full, complete and effective non-co-operation. He had been asked to proceed step by step. But he would ask them to give the British Government[illegible]

[illegible] help [illegible] had fa[illegible] cial mi[illegible] of a C[illegible] He did [illegible] Committees [illegible] before them.

Mahatma Ga[illegible] withdraw stud[illegible] Mr. Pal asked [illegible] Schools and send [illegible] tional Schools. He [illegible] lent non-co-operation[illegible] They should force the [illegible] tice. He would fall at [illegible] gants and ask them [illegible] from courts and the [illegible] be forced to give up practice.

The boycott of new council[illegible] resolution of Mahatma Gandhi[illegible] Pal was opposed to it. He had an[illegible] the people not to co-operate with the Government to make the reform a success and he had been abused by friends and foes for that. He wanted to make the administration impossible not the Government. He was not going to stand as a candidate. They should go to the Council but must not pass any budget or law and let the Governor pass the budget. If this could be done for three years even the Moderates would be won over. The people of Eastern Bengal had made the administration well nigh impossible. He would also make the administration impossible. When the Anglo-Indians pull the strings Lord Chelmsford signs as Mr. Lloyd George acts according to the strings pulled by the people of England. The Anglo-Indian exploiters were the real administrators and they did what they liked.

MR. BAPTI[illegible]

Mr. Joseph Baptista in seconding the amendment of Mr. Pal said that he was still the same friend of the Khilafat and the Moslems, as he was when he was offered the presidentship of the first Khilafat Conference. He was a follower of the great man who was dead, the late Lokemanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak who a few days before his death came to him to form a social democratic party. The great Guru combined the brain of the Bengalee with the practical sense of the Mahratta.

The late Guru wanted to work out the reforms. (A voice.—He is not here.) No I see him here. His spirit is here (cheers) He is a mad man to say that the great Guru is not there. The Government would not touch a hair of the head of Maharma Gandhi as he was equal to ten thousand policemen. Mahatma Gandhi had made the lion of war Moulana Shaukat Ali, the lion of peace. He had seen them woo and woo like the groom and the bride (laughter) and he had said to Moulana Shaukat Ali if he had caught a Tartar.

Mr. Yakub Hasain spoke in English and cries asked the audience to allow him to speak in a language in which he could make them understand well. The British Government in the beginning of the war said that they were going to fight the Germans to have the wrongs of small nations redressed. The Indians therefore had helped the British Government to carry on the war. But instead of helping the small nations the allied nations had destroyed small nationalities. The Punjab atrocities came as the result of the changed feelings of the British nation. They were imperfect men and instead of having perfect schemes they might, accept Mohatma Gandhi's scheme as he was the fittest man to cope with the matter.

MRS. BESANT.

Contrary to expectations as soon as Mrs. Annie Besant got up cheers were heard on all sides and as she came to the rostrum there were tremendous cheers of welcome and the venerable lady smiled and acknowledged the welcome.

She said that the proposals of Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Pal were not universal co-operation. They did not propose to cut off all connections with the Britons. It was nowhere said that they would cut off all connection with the Britons. Could they do without the motor cars and taxis which were all around? They would not do that. How could they then boycott all foreign goods? Why then that hypocrisy? She was against the boycott of the Councils because those Councils were sanctified by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Mr. Gokhale and others for thirty-five years. Should they give up those Councils? Should they leave the agriculturists where they were? Should they leave the mill labourers in the condition they were? Think of the housing schemes in Bombay. The mill hands were going to be housed nicely. Should they stop this by not going to the Council? As regards boycotting the schools Mr. Gandhi might leave the boys without education but would that benefit the country. They could not boycott the Central Hindu College which did not take any Government aid. They could not boycott the Hindu University of which Pandit Malaviya was the heart and soul and who had got several lakhs of rupees for the University from Bombay.

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU.

Pandit Motilal Nehru rose amidst cheers but as he wanted to speak in English there was great opposition. He had to speak in Hindi. The condition of the land made him think that the country was then like a badly wounded lamb. He gave a history of the Reforms movement and what the Congress had done in the [illegible] said that money had been wa[illegible] in sending missions. He [illegible] port Mr. Pal's proposal [illegible] again to England. The [illegible] nor done the least jus[illegible] we be unwise to s[illegible] land again. He qu[illegible] said that a people [illegible] redress should [illegible]

(Cont'd)

...SBURY

... "CHINESE

...ily Herald."

...mail week circulated to ... Press a document giving ...d to be wireless cypher mes... ...ssed between Tchitcherin and ...ebruary, March, and July, 1920. ...ges, it is stated, were de-coded by the ...falty experts.

The obvious intention of the Government in sending out this document at the present moment is:—

To make the British public believe that the "Daily Herald" is subsided and controlled by the Soviet Government.

The Editor of the "Daily Herald, George Lansbury, replies below to the charge which the publication of the document is intended to suggest. He openly and unhesitatingly avows his dealings with representative Russians on the question of news-print supply for the "Daily Herald." But equally openly and unhesitatingly he affirms that all his dealings were entirely business ones, conducted in the usual business way.

The facts of the matter are four:—

1. That the "Daily Herald" had bought paper from, or through, the representatives of the Russian Government (against which our Government has never declared war) there would have been nothing improper in the transaction.

2. That, in fact, the "Daily Herald" has never bought paper from or through the Russian Government.

3. That no representative of the Russian Government, or of any other Government, has directly or indirectly ever had the smallest control of the "Daily Herald" policy, which has been through out wholly and solely controlled by the Editor.

4. On the question of finance, "the sources" from which the "Daily Herald" has received its money are not hidden. Lists of the people who have invested in the paper, and indeed all our documents, can be inspected by anybody.

The "Daily Herald" stands for complete peace with Russia; the Government desires to poison the mind of the public against the paper and to harden its heart against peace. To effect this it has, at a crucial moment, circulated to selected newspapers the document we print to-day.

The "Daily Herald" notwithstanding the efforts of the Government, is able to publish the text and at the same time to give George Lansbury's complete answer.

Once the cry was "German Gold," then "Bolshevik Gold," now it is "Chinese Bonds!!"

Mr. Lansbury's reply to the above charges is as follows:

"The suggestion that the "Daily Herald" has received Chinese Bonds from the Russian Government, either directly or indirectly, is untrue.

THE PAPER DIFFICULTY.

"It is true that whilst I was in Stockholm, and again whilst I was in Moscow, I discussed with representative Russians the possibility of buying news print.

"I did this because the "Daily Herald" has, from time to time, experienced serious difficulty in getting paper from merchants in England—a difficulty which bore a definite resemblance to a boycott of the "Daily Herald" on account of its views. On several occasions the publication of the "Daily Herald" has been nearly stopped owing to this difficulty with regard to the supply of paper.

"My inquiries on this matter were entirely business inquiries, made by me in a country which had, and has, tremendous paper supplies for disposal throughout the world. I hoped, when Russia was established again on her feet, to be able to buy news print from that country, if necessary, through the Government, so as to avoid any possibility of a boycott or semi-boycott in the future from English distributors.

"In a memorandum I left in Moscow I stated quite definitely and clearly that whatever transactions were entered into, now or in the future, either at Stockholm or elsewhere, must be such as could be put into our books and be open to the full light of day.

OPEN DEALING.

"The sources from which the "Daily Herald" has received its money are not hidden. Lists of those who have invested in the paper can be inspected by anybody at Somerset House. The invoices and receipts for all the paper the "Daily Herald" has received since we began are at our business offices at 2, Gough-square E.C.4. All our documents can be inspected, and there is nothing that we have to hide."

TEXT OF ADMIRALTY DOCUMENT.

14. 8. 20.

The following is the full text of the Admiralty Document:—

The following wireless messages were picked up by the Receiving Stations in several European countries. In order to understand the following messages these facts must be borne in mind:—

...Lansbury, the editor of the ..." left Helsingfors on ...ussia. He was in Moscow ...nd had frequent inter... ...evik Commissaries. He ...cations from Moscow ... He returned ... March 19, 1920. ... the first, mess...

...is the Swedish Bolshevik who is one of ...heads of the Rosta News Bureau in ...ockholm, and has travelled between ...weden and Copenhagen, were he has had interviews with the Bolshevik Delegation.

"Strom," referred to in the second message, is Frederick Strom, the unofficial representative in Sweden of the Soviet Government.

From Tchitcherin to Litvinoff,
February 11th, 1920.

"Lansbury is particularly anxious for help in obtaining paper. It seems that on Grimlund's advice our paper in Stockholm has been sold with a view to buying fresh paper. Grimlund considered this an advantageous (? transaction). Lansbury now speaks of a (? sum) which he will in time repay.

"His losses now amount to £1,000 a week, but greatly increase with the rise in the cost of paper. Moreover, it is necessary that an edition should be printed in Manchester for the North and a Sunday paper edited for those who only read papers on Sundays."

From Tchitcherin to Litvinoff,
February 23rd, 1920.

"Lansbury does not wish to depend on us financially, but wishes that pure commercial relations should be established between us; he therefore wishes to pay us a small sum as commission for the credit we are opening for him for purchasing paper in Sweden or Finland. It will all pass through Strom. Inform us whether Strom has enough money. Chinese papers will be sent to Reval."

Admiralty Footnote:—

(The Chinese papers are the Chinese Bonds mentioned later.)

From Tchitcherin to Litvinoff.
February 29th, 1920.

"Lansbury will consult you with regard to details of publications in England. Point out who will give him orders and regulate the number of copies. Is he not now able to send legal pamphlets to America? Manuscripts will be sent to him through Strom and through Level. (?Reval.) How much money must we send Strom to pay for Lansbury's orders? We now pay 2,000 Swedish crowns for paper. Strom will gradually repay this sum. We, on the other hand, will continue to pay for the paper until the whole of the 500 tons have been paid for. He (?Lansbury) will pay a small sum as commission."

Tchitcherin to Litvinoff,
February 29th, 1920.

"Please reply as soon as possible how much you consider we ought to give the 'Herald.' Lansbury seems particularly anxious about obtaining paper. Would it not be cheaper to buy paper for him in Sweden instead of making him a present in money?"

Litvinoff to Tchitcherin.
March 3rd, 1920.

"The British Minister here (Copenhagen) is trying to induce the Danish Government not to allow the Delegation to stay here, but to despatch it from the steamer to the station. The British papers write that all measures have been taken for the complete isolation of the delegates. If a negative answer is received from London about me, the Delegation should not budge until a definite promise is forthcoming granting permission for them to stay for purpose of discussion without any time limit being imposed.

The "Daily Herald telegram inspired by me reports that the Delegation to Copenhagen will only decide whether to go on further or to carry on negotiations here with the Allies. A firm tone right from the beginning is highly essential."

Admiralty Remarks (contiued):—

In order to understand the next set of messages, it is necessary to state the following facts:—

On May 15, 1920, Mr. Francis Meynell, a member of the staff of the "Daily Herald," who had visited Copenhagen and Scandinavia in September, October, and December, 1919, had his passport visaed for Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Germany. Early in July he visited Litvinoff in Copenhagen.

"Rothstein," referred to in the last message of the series, is Theodore Rothstein, who has for many months been known in Copenhagen as the unofficial representative of Lenin in England.

"Litvinoff to"
"Tchitcherin,"
"11th July, 1920."

"If we do not support the "Daily Herald." which is now passing through a fresh crisis paper will have to turn 'Right.' Trade Union. "In Russion questions it acts as if it were our organ" After Lansbury's journey it has gone considerably more to the Left, and decidedly advocates direct action. It needs 50,000 frs. for six months; then it hopes again to be on firm ground.

"I consider work of "Daily Herald" as specially important for us. I advise, therefore, that this help be afforded from funds of (? Commissary) for Foreign Affairs, not from those of International Commission, and that it be payable in several instalments.

"Journal has not obtained any paper in Stockholm, but has (? recently) had (? 6,000 francs) from us. I beg for an early favourable answer, especially because there is no hope of establishment of a purely Communist paper."

"Tchitcherin to"
"Litvinoff."
"20th July, 1920."

"If you have not enough ready money for the subsidy to the "Daily Herald" tell him at any rate, that the subsidy will be paid by those who have authority to organise the financing of our institutions abroad. The subsidy for the preservation of control must be paid by degrees."

"Litvinoff to"
"Tchitcherin,"
"July 22nd 1920."

"I have given instructions that the Chinese bonds which are there be handed over to the "Daily Herald." Is Rothstein included in the Delegation? for if not is sa be arrested and deported."

THE GREAT DEBATE

(Continued from previous page.)

cils. He would say to the workers who left them that they could not be of any service to the people by going to the Council. (The speaker after speaking Hindi for some time drifted into English again). The Government had enough notice from them and it was useless to go to England to approach the Prime Minister.

He had been for years in the Council. They were worse than useless. They were not justified in going to Council. What were steady steps in 1919? Much water had flown by the Ganges these 12 years. As regards boycotting Government schools if the resolution was passed a committee would be formed to establish schools all over India and when the regular Congress meets in December in Nagpur they would be satisfied with the work the committee had done. (Loud cheers).

The President then adjourned the Congress for half an hour for lunch at 3-30 p.m.

MR. SATYAMURTI.

After lunch Mr. Satyamurti said that went against his brains to stand there to support an amendment which was less extreme and less democratic and which was against the proposal of Mahatma Gandhi. The time of parleying with the bureaucracy was gone and they should not go to the Council. But in the beginning they need not boycott the Council (No, No.) But—But—But—But he would near a different tale in the Nagpur Congress. The electorate would not boycott the Council and would run to the polling booth. His personal experience showed that. Till the Nagpur session he should go to the Council and if the Nagpur Congress passed a resolution boycotting the Council they would boycott the Council effectively. In Ireland the Sinn Feiners had boycotted Parliament after election and in Egypt the Egyptians did not form a ministry making administration impossible. He wanted Swaraj as much as anybody, but he would not like the Congress pass a resolution which was impracticable and to stultify itself. As the Congress had refused to accept the amendment of Mr. Shamlal Nehru he took it that the Congress was not for wholesale non-co-operation. Why not wait for a few months and decide the matter in the Nagpur session. They were in earnest to begin non-co-operation but not at once. The late Lokemanya Balgangadhar Tilak was against the boycotting of Councils. (No, no.) In the Essex Hall Meeting a resolution for the boycott of Government moved by Mr. Chaman Lall and seconded by him was opposed by Mr. Tilak and finally defeated. Mr. Kelkar says that Mr. Tilak was against the boycott of Council to the last. He would give another authority. Mr Motilal Ghose, the great nationalist leader of Bengal, the editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," the finest and the best national organ of India (loud cheers), was of opinion that the Councils should not be boycotted. (He is wrong). Mr. Ghose might be wrong, but was he not justified in referring to those two great men as his authority? He was not a candidate for membership of any Council. He had suspended his practice as a pleader and he had no children to be sent to school.

(To be continued.)

BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAY CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will the Indian directors and shareholders of the B. E. S. & Tramway Co. Ld. kindly take up the following question in the ensuing Company's Board and shareholders' meeting both for the benefit of shareholders and the Indian employees of the above company.

As the company is a purely Indian concern, registered now under the Indian Companies' Act, all high and responsible poste should be given to able Indians as in the case of the Madras Electric Tramway Co., where we have a Traffic Superintendent who is an Indian, and also in Government Departments of India:—

(1) The Governorship of Berar.

(2) Military Accounts Department of India (Simla).

(3) The Commissionership of (Madras Police).

(4) The Executive Council Membership (now offered to an Indian).

When in the present times it is the declared policy of even the Government of India to give high and responsible posts to our fellow countrymen, why not the same be the case in the above Company, which is an Indian concern now, under the Indian Company's Act.

Of late the high and responsible posts in a leading Industrial Bank of India, which is a pure Indian concern, was given to Europeans but under tht united voice of the shareholders of the Bank, it is having a salutary effect and so there is no reason why the voice of the shareholders should have no similar effect in the case of the Bombay Tramway Co., which is also now a pure Indian concern. I hope shareholders, like Dr. Sukhia of the Bombay Municipal orporation will fight out for the rights of our fellow countrymen.—Yours, etc.

"SYMPATHISER."

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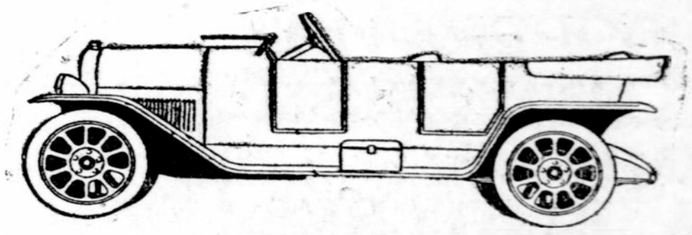

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BOMBAY COUNCIL.

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions will be moved at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held in the Council Hall, Poona, on Monday, the 27th instant:—

1. This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to take such steps, legislative or otherwise, as will prevent the slaughter of agricultural and milch cattle beyond a prescribed minimum in the Presidency of Bombay including the Province of Sind."

2. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to be pleased to direct that at least 5 per cent. of posts carrying a monthly salary of not more than Rs. 400 in each department of civil administration in the Presidency of Bombay including Sind be reserved for qualified candidates from the untouchable classes." (Mr. D. V. Belvi.)

3. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to take steps to prohibit the slaughter of young and useful milch and agricultural cattle in the Presidency with a view to save a useful economic and agricultural asset of the Presidency."

4. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council to move the Government of India to take necessary steps for the prohibition of the export of useful milch and agricultural cattle." (Mr. Mahmohandas Ramji.)

5. "This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that Government be pleased to share two-thirds of the expenditure incurred by Municipalities on education." (Mr. S. B. Ppsani.)

6. This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that a Committee be appointed to consider the question of readjusting the existing division of Khandesh for revenue and judicial purposes." (Mr. S. D Garud.)

MAHIM FRONTAGES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the report appearing in your yesterday's issue of the special meeting held at Dadar by the Mahim Landowners Association, it appears that the landowners are advised that under Section 296 of the Municipal Act the Municipality have no power to acquire land outside the regular line of the road except what is required for the purpose of constructing, widening or improving a road.

Lord Halsbury in Valume 6 page 25 of his Laws of England says that a Municipality under general powers (as in Section 296) cannot acquire more land than is required for the actual construction, widening or improving a road and unless there is a special act authorizing the Municipality to acquire particular land for the purpose of recouping the cost of the road the Municipality have no right to acquire land for that purpose.

The existence of the need of immediate development of Bombay is admitted and Government has started a special department to deal with this question. It is the duty of all citizens to contribute to the laudable objects of Government. But I ask is it fair the use the Municipality are making of the Sections of the Municipal Act? There is the set-back section; from times immemorial the owner has been paid for his set-back land. Now the Executive Engineer says to the owner "give up your set-back land free otherwise I will acquire the rest of your land." This is sheer intimidation unheard of in a civilized country, but of every day occurrence in the enlightened city of Bombay. Under Section 91 of the Municipal Act the Commissioner may apply to Government for acquisition of such land as is expedient for the Corporation under Section 296 to acquire and Government may in their discretion order the land to be acquired under the Land Acquisition Act as land required for a public purpose.

Now if it is illegal for the Corporation to acquire land except for the purpose of its being thrown into the road, may I ask whether there exists a judicious discretion when sanction is given by Government as a matter of course to the forcible acquisition of land which acquisition is ultra vires so far as the Municipality are concerned? Is it dignified for a great public body to intimidate an owner into giving up his land by the threat of acquisition of the rest of his land? The Landowners of Mahim are doing a service to the public by testing in a court of law the right of the Municipality to acquire land to recoup the cost of the road. If the Municipality can acquire frontages of a 100 feet they can acquire 1,000 feet and 10,000 feet. If "expediency" is Municipal need for funds they might, with equal consistency, acquire the whole of Bombay.—Yours, etc.,

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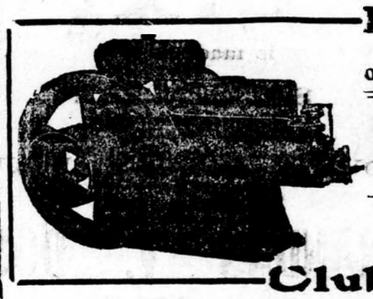

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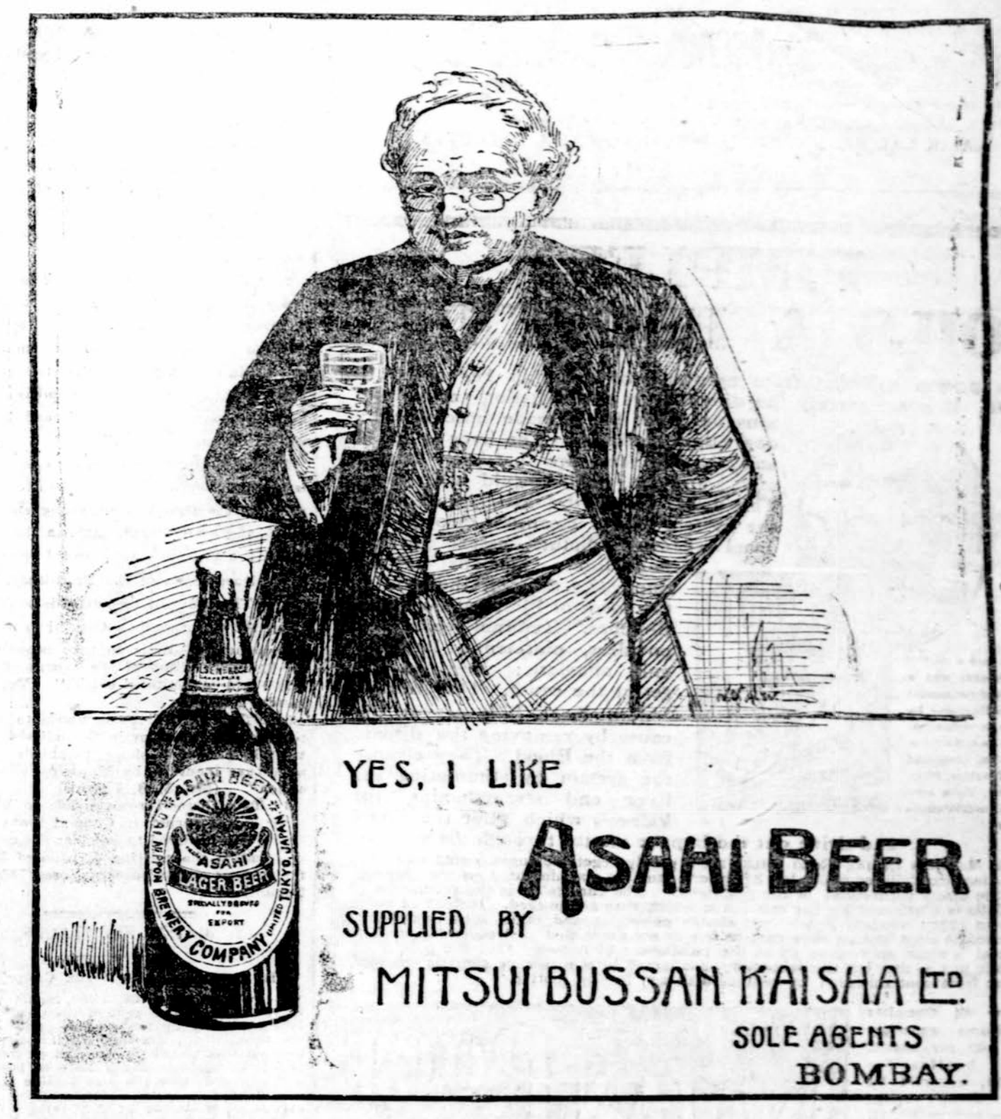

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